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ABSTRACT

This text was written to acquaint the non-native speaker of English with the pronunciation, usage and comprehension of English medical terms. A good science background and a knowledge of English grammar and usage are assumed. The volume is divided into five units: (1) Review of Oral English, (2) Vocabulary Exercises and Review, (3) Medical Prefixes and Suffixes, (4) Formation of Medical Terms, and (5) Medical Abbreviations. Vocabulary is taught in medical contexts. In Unit I, English vocabulary is typically presented in lists, exercises involve filling in blanks with appropriate words, and comprehension is practiced in dialog situations with short answer comprehension checks. Unit II contains a set of multiple choice exercises. Units III, IV and V are comprised of matching and short-answer exercises. The text is designed to be used by the student at his own pace. Though an answer key is not furnished, copious review sections are provided throughout. (CHK)

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USING MEDICAL ENGLISH

for
**Students
of English as a
Second Language**

with
**Drills and Exercises in
Medical Terminology
and
Conversational Usage**



This text was prepared for use in
the American Medical Association's
Medical Education Project, Vietnam.
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*Dedicated to those who
have eased the suffering
of the people in Vietnam*

FOREWORD

English has come into increasing usage in this mid-century as the vehicle of scientific communication. It has become as nearly impossible to stay abreast of advancing knowledge without English as it was without French or German a generation ago.

We became aware of the dearth of learning material for medical English when the American Medical Association undertook in 1966 to provide support to the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Saigon. Some attention had been given to the needs of students going from their homelands to the United States for medical specialty training. Very little had been done for the larger group of students of medicine and physicians throughout the world who need to be able to use textbooks and literature and to communicate in English.

This seems curious in that bilingual texts for medical French and German were readily available during my college years, when one or both of these languages were required courses in the premedical curriculum. One wonders that no such learning material specific to medical usage has been developed for English as a foreign language. In our case, close ethnic ties and similarities of language were undoubtedly contributory factors. The more powerful cause was surely the massive demand by Americans and the simple fact that it was for our own good. The medical students of the world have neither advocate nor common voice.

Our TOEFL staff in Saigon was faced with a parochial problem but recognized a complex global need: learning material for medical English which could be used by students native in any of the myriad languages of the world. The task has been too massive and the market too small to justify bi-lingual material for each.

The compelling motivation for this present work was the need for communication between visiting American teachers of medicine and their colleagues and students of the Faculty of Medicine of Saigon. The effort to bring about a largely unilateral language adaptation would have been blatantly chauvinistic but for the pragmatic recognition of the indispensability of medical literature, largely in English, to the modern physician.

The eagerness of the students and enthusiasm of the faculty and their accomplishments in learning English as a very foreign language do great credit to them; but equal credit is due to the teachers, and to the author, for the quality of the material which he created and is contained in this publication.

Norman W. Hoover, M.D.
Program Director
American Medical Association,
Medical Education Project
Faculty of Medicine,
University of Saigon

PREFACE

The lessons which follow are meant to acquaint the non-native speaker of English with the pronunciation, usage, and comprehension of English medical terms. No attempt is made to teach medicine, nor is there any suggestion that the students follow the medical procedures which are described in the various passages. The object of this text is to help the student with his understanding of medical English, not to teach him medicine.

To accomplish this, terms which the student might have difficulty understanding are taught in context. The words are presented at the top of the page, and the student is asked to complete the sentences following these terms. The terms are used in familiar and specialized ways to indicate their usage in the passages to follow. The exercises are given in a medical context, since it is assumed that the student has a good science background and this context will be more familiar to the student. It is further assumed that the student has a basic background in English grammar, usage, and comprehension.

After these terms have been presented, they are used in passage or conversations dealing with a medical situation. A variety of comprehension exercises are provided to determine how much of the text the student has understood. The exercises are meant to expand as well as to check the student's command of the material covered.

Lay terms for parts of the body, medical specialities, common medical situations, etc., are presented in a graded fashion, allowing the student to progress as quickly as he feels he has understood the work he has completed.

A review of the organs of the body and terms later to be encountered follow and are support-exercises to prepare the student for a more specialized vocabulary.

Medical terms are then dissected. Through constant usage and repeated exercises, even a passive student will have difficulty not learning. The standard medical prefixes are presented with interchangeable suffixes. This dissection provides the student with the opportunity to understand how words were formed and to apply this knowledge and experience for himself when meeting new medical terms.

The exercises are not important for the answers themselves, but for the process that they teach. The attempt is made to have the student take an active role in determining definitions, rather than to read passively and memorize definitions.

The exercises are not presented as a form of dictionary. Rather it is hoped that the student will note the formation of each medical term and then be able to extend this ability to new words, thus making reading medical texts easier and more meaningful.

The student can gage his progress through the exercises provided at convenient 'rest stops'. Repeated errors and difficulty in answering the questions will obviously indicate the necessity to repeat the lesson with a more concentrated effort.

This is the first in a proposed series of texts. Volumes 2 and 3 will contain material taken from medical texts and will employ terms taught in this volume. Suitable comprehension exercises will be included. Those two volumes will provide the student with an opportunity to establish basic proficiency in medical vocabulary and reading comprehension.

The exercises in this text found their first 'victims' in the Medical Faculty of the Health Sciences Center, University of Saigon. My gratitude is extended to the students of this faculty who very graciously, in genuine Vietnamese manner, corrected my many medical errors, yet left me with the hope that the exercises would continue to benefit them. Without their warmth and interest, the impetus to complete this text would have long ago faded. I am also indebted to Ronald David Young, Senior Language Consultant for the American Medical Association, for his appreciated suggestions and editing. I am further grateful to Nguyen Huu Quang, Chairman of the English Department at the faculty, for helping me to pioneer many of these exercises in his classes. Miss Huynh Muoi, secretary for this department, is to be commended for her patience in typing this manuscript, and Mr. Ho Hoang Kiem merits my appreciation for his contributions to the illustration and design of the text.

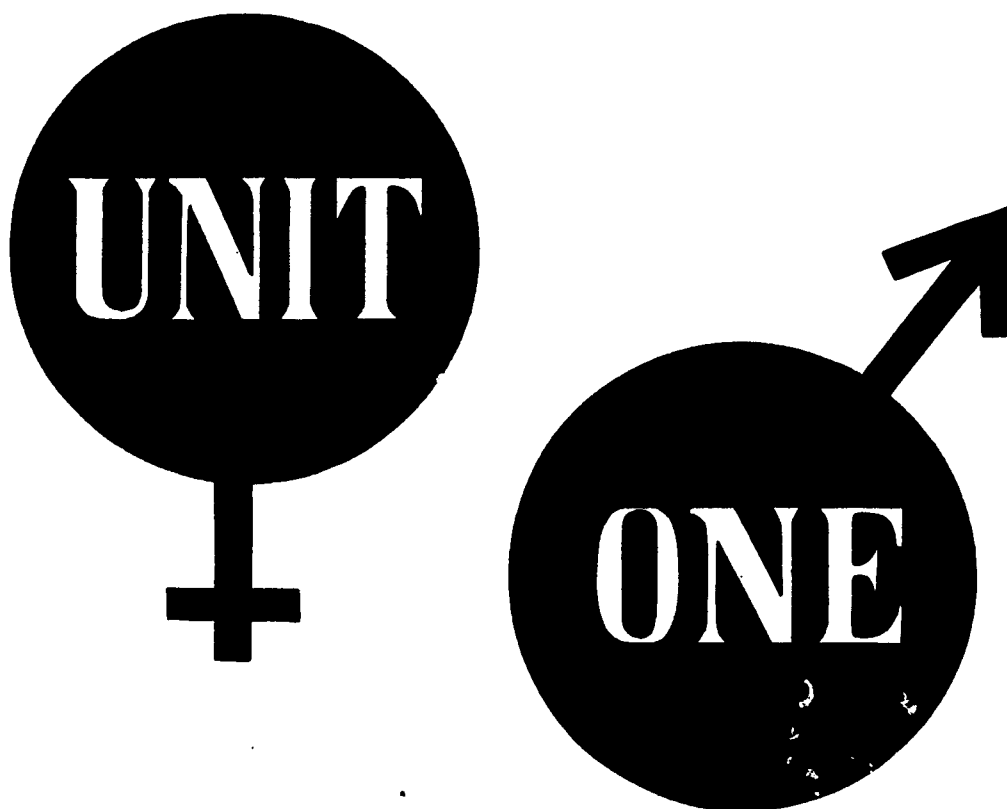
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USING MEDICAL ENGLISH



REVIEW OF ORAL ENGLISH

PARTS OF THE BODY

Part IVocabulary Practice & PronunciationReview the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. forehead | 6. chin | 11. abdomen | 16. throat |
| 2. ear | 7. cheek | 12. temple | 17. joints |
| 3. eye | 8. brow | 13. neck | 18. knuckle |
| 4. nose | 9. tongue | 14. gums | 19. armpit |
| 5. jaw | 10. eyelid | 15. face | 20. stomach |

Please fill in the following blanks with a word selected from those listed above.

1. You could see the pain in his _____.
2. The _____ of children become swollen during teething.
3. The flattened space on each side of the forehead is called the _____.
4. If you want to see something hidden from your view, you may have to stretch your _____.
5. Your _____ is on your _____. It is below your lower lip.
6. The ulcer was in the upper, and not the lower, region of the _____.
7. He has a large scar on his _____, just below his right eye.
8. Because his _____ is running, does not mean that he has a cold.
9. It is very difficult for him to swallow because his _____ is sore.
10. The nurse felt the patient's _____ to see if he had a fever.
11. His right _____ has been crossed since birth.
12. The small and large intestines are found in the _____.
13. Because of the lump in his _____ the doctor supposed that the patient had a serious infection.

14. He had so much wax in his _____ that he could hardly hear.
15. The rounded knob at a joint of a finger is called a _____.
16. The _____ covers and protects the eye.
17. Another name for the forehead is _____.
18. The _____ is an organ of taste, speech and swallowing.
19. The areas where two bones come together are called _____.

Part II

Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. eyebrow | 6. toenail | 11. skull | 16. index finger |
| 2. shoulder | 7. breast | 12. navel | 17. head |
| 3. shin | 8. palm | 13. penis | 18. trunk |
| 4. elbow | 9. finger | 14. nostrils | 19. Adam's apple |
| 5. fingernail | 10. thumb | 15. nipples | 20. forearm |

Please fill in the following blanks with a word selected from those listed above.

1. She always wore shoes which were too small for her, and now she has an ingrown _____.
2. It is not polite to point at someone with your _____.
3. He used his arm so often playing tennis that finally his _____ became sore and he had to rest for over a month.
4. After hitting his finger with a hammer, he lost his _____.
5. The _____ of his hand was burned by acid.
6. She had cancer of the right _____. It was removed and there has been no problem since then.
7. The _____ is located below the knee.
8. The short thick first digit of the human hand is called the _____.
9. The bony arch forming the upper edge of the eye socket and the hair growing on the skin covering it are both called the _____.
10. The area of the human body where the muscles and bones of the arm join those of the trunk is called the _____.
11. _____ is the projection in front of the neck formed by the largest cartilage of the larynx.

12. The _____ are located on the mammary glands. Milk is drawn through them during breast-feeding.
13. The bony case which protects the brain is called the _____.
14. The _____ excludes the arms, legs and the head.
15. The organ of thought is found in the _____.
16. The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist is the _____.
17. He had a terrible cold. The _____ in his nose were blocked and he was coughing very hard.
18. The depression in the middle of the abdomen that marks the point of the fetus and mother is called the _____.
19. The digit next to the thumb is called the _____.
20. The external male sex organ used for copulation and urination is called the _____.

Part III

Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. vulva | 6. skin | 11. lips | 16. teeth |
| 2. arches | 7. sole | 12. hands | 17. groin |
| 3. thigh | 8. buttocks | 13. anus | 18. ankle |
| 4. heel | 9. lungs | 14. spine | 19. foot |
| 5. scrotum | 10. heart | 15. mouth | 20. kneecap |

Please fill in the following blanks with a word selected from those listed above.

1. He is allergic to mangoes and gets a _____ rash every time he eats them.
2. The bottom of the foot has two parts, the _____ and the _____.
3. His _____ was removed but he can still bend his knee.
4. Backbone is another name for _____.
5. After the collapse of his _____, the patient died.
6. The external genital parts of the female are called the _____.
7. His _____ beat is very rapid. We had better rush him to a hospital.

8. _____ are used in the chewing, biting and grinding of food.
9. He can not walk very well. He has fallen _____ which are sometimes called flat feet.
10. The muscle and bone located between the knee and the hip is called the _____.
11. The testis, a male reproductive gland, is located in a sac called the _____.
12. The tongue and the teeth are located in the _____.
13. The opening in the buttock used for the elimination of waste is the _____.
14. The wrist is to the hand what the _____ is to the _____.
15. The two fleshy folds that surround the mouth are called _____.
16. The fold marking the juncture of the thigh and the abdomen is called the _____.
17. They were so happy that they clapped their _____.
18. You sit on your _____. It is also called the rump.

Part IV Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. chest | 6. brain | 11. hair | 16. rectum |
| 2. hips | 7. upper arm | 12. eardrum | 17. colon |
| 3. waist | 8. toes | 13. vein | 18. intestines |
| 4. wrist | 9. arm | 14. kidney | 19. appendix |
| 5. calf | 10. eyes | 15. liver | 20. pancreas |

Please fill in the following blanks with a word selected from those listed above.

1. The ankle is to the leg what the _____ is to the _____.
2. He had a pain in the _____ and later that year began to spit blood.
3. The muscle below the knee and connected to the shin is called the _____.

4. There are ten fingers on the hands and ten _____ on the feet.
5. She broke her bone just above the elbow. Therefore, she broke her _____.
6. The part of the body on either side below the waist is known as the _____.
7. Her belt went around her slim _____ very easily.
8. The chief sense organs are located in the _____.
9. As a result of too much reading, his _____ became bloodshot.
10. The _____ is a narrow, blind tube projecting from the cecum and has no known useful function.
11. He lost all his _____ at an early age and has been totally bald since.
12. He is suffering from _____ stone which is also known as renal calculus.
13. The rather straight terminal, or end of the intestine, ending in the anus is known as the _____.
14. The _____ is a gland, situated near the stomach, which secretes a digestive fluid into the intestines through one or more ducts and also secretes the hormone insulin.
15. A _____ is one of the systems of vessels carrying blood from various parts of the body to the heart.
16. The part of the large intestine extending from the cecum to the rectum is called the _____.
17. The _____ is the lower part of the alimentary canal, extending from the pylorus to the anus.
18. The _____ is a large, reddish-brown, glandular organ located in the upper right side of the abdominal cavity and functioning in the secretion of bile and various metabolic processes.
19. The noise was so great that he burst a(n) _____.

Part V Review

Complete each one of the following sentences with a word which identifies a part of the body.

1. His _____ has been running all week. He must have a bad cold.
2. His teeth are fine but the _____ around them are bleeding.
3. The belt is too small. It just barely goes around his _____.
4. His _____ is sore. It is very difficult for him to swallow.
5. He has been vomiting all night. He usually gets _____ trouble when he is nervous.
6. The _____ in his arms and legs are very stiff. He can barely move.
7. The _____ around his temple is grey, but the rest of his head is black.
8. He had to have two _____ pulled. Now he needs partials.
9. The _____ extends from the cecum to the rectum.
10. As a result of the severe burns, he had to have a _____ graft.
11. The _____ is the depressed fold where the abdomen meets either thigh.
12. Excrement is eliminated through the _____.
13. The _____ and the sole are the two parts of the bottom of the foot.
14. He was so happy about the music that he clapped his _____.
15. His _____ are sore from reading too much.
16. He has been taking things very slowly ever since his _____ attack.
17. He has to wear a brace around his _____ to keep his head still.
18. A _____ carries blood to the heart.
19. His right _____ was removed, but his breathing still seems normal.
20. Put these drops in your _____. It may improve your hearing.
21. His watch fell off his _____ and onto the floor.
22. His _____ is curved because he failed to sit up when he was young.
23. He can barely bend his _____ as a result of that automobile accident.
24. His right _____ was cut by his sunglasses. Nothing happened to the other side of his face.
25. He had his _____ removed, but he can still bend his knee.

LAY AND LATIN ANATOMICAL TERMS

Part I

In Column I on the left you will find the Latin word for an area or part of the body. In Column II on the right you will find the English name or equivalent for this area or part. Please match the Latin and English names by placing the letters found next to the words in Column II in their appropriate spaces in Column I.

NOTE: Some of the items in Column II may be used more than once, or they might not be used at all in that Section.

Section AColumn I

1. femur
2. dorsum
3. facies
4. cor
5. cervix
6. dens
7. collum
8. digitus
9. coxa

Column II

- a. neck
- b. tooth
- c. back
- d. finger
- e. heart
- f. hip
- g. face
- h. thigh
- i. the brain in the upper part of the skull

Section BColumn I

1. digitis pedis
2. bucca
3. crus
4. carpus
5. cerebellum
6. caput
7. calx
8. auris
9. brachium
10. bronchus

Column II

- a. toe
- b. ear
- c. lower leg
- d. heel
- e. wrist
- f. upper arm
- g. head
- h. branches of windpipe
- i. cheek, mouth
- j. the part of the brain in the lower, back part of the skull

Section C

Column I

1. aesophagus _____
2. abdomen _____
3. anus _____
4. umbilicus _____
5. trachea _____
6. gaster _____
7. thorax _____
8. gastrocnemius _____
9. renes _____
10. genu _____

Column II

- a. navel
- b. knee
- c. calf muscle
- d. stomach
- e. food tract
- f. opening of the rectum
- g. belly
- h. chest
- i. kidneys
- j. windpipe

Section D

Column I

1. frons _____
2. os _____
3. inguen _____
4. oculus _____
5. pollex _____
6. nucha _____
7. palma _____
8. mala _____
9. latus _____
10. mentum _____

Column II

- a. groin
- b. thumb
- c. palm
- d. forehead
- e. mouth, opening
- f. eye
- g. side
- h. chin
- i. cheek
- j. nape of neck

Section E

Column I

1. mamma _____
2. natis _____
3. nares _____
4. lumbus _____
5. pes _____
6. pectus _____
7. pulmo _____
8. manus _____
9. malleolus externus _____
10. hallux _____

Column II

- a. buttock
- b. loin, small of the back
- c. breast, chest region
- d. hand
- e. outer ankle
- f. nostrils, nose
- g. big toe
- h. lung
- i. foot
- j. breast

Section F

Column I

1. occiput _____
2. poples _____
3. palpebra _____
4. orbis _____
5. viscera _____
6. venter _____
7. corona _____
8. maxilla _____
9. malleolus internus _____
10. mammilla _____

Column II

- a. upper jaw
- b. inner ankle
- c. belly of muscle
- d. nipple
- e. entrails, vital organs
- f. eyeball
- g. ham, or hollow under the knee
- h. eyelid
- i. top of head
- j. back of the head

Section G (Bones)

Column I

1. medial condyle _____
2. scapula _____
3. clavícula _____
4. ulna _____
5. sacrum _____
6. costa _____
7. femur _____
8. coccyx _____
9. patella _____
10. tibia _____

Column II

- a. upper leg bone
- b. kneecap
- c. shinbone
- d. tailbone
- e. collar bone
- f. rib
- g. shoulder blade
- h. funny bone
- i. bone of lower arm on the pinky side
- j. the part of the pelvis fused and attached to the backbone

Section H (Bones)

Column I

1. sternum _____
2. pelvis _____
3. os coxae _____
4. os calcis _____
5. radius _____
6. fibula _____
7. calcaneum _____
8. humerus _____
9. maxilla _____
10. vertebra _____

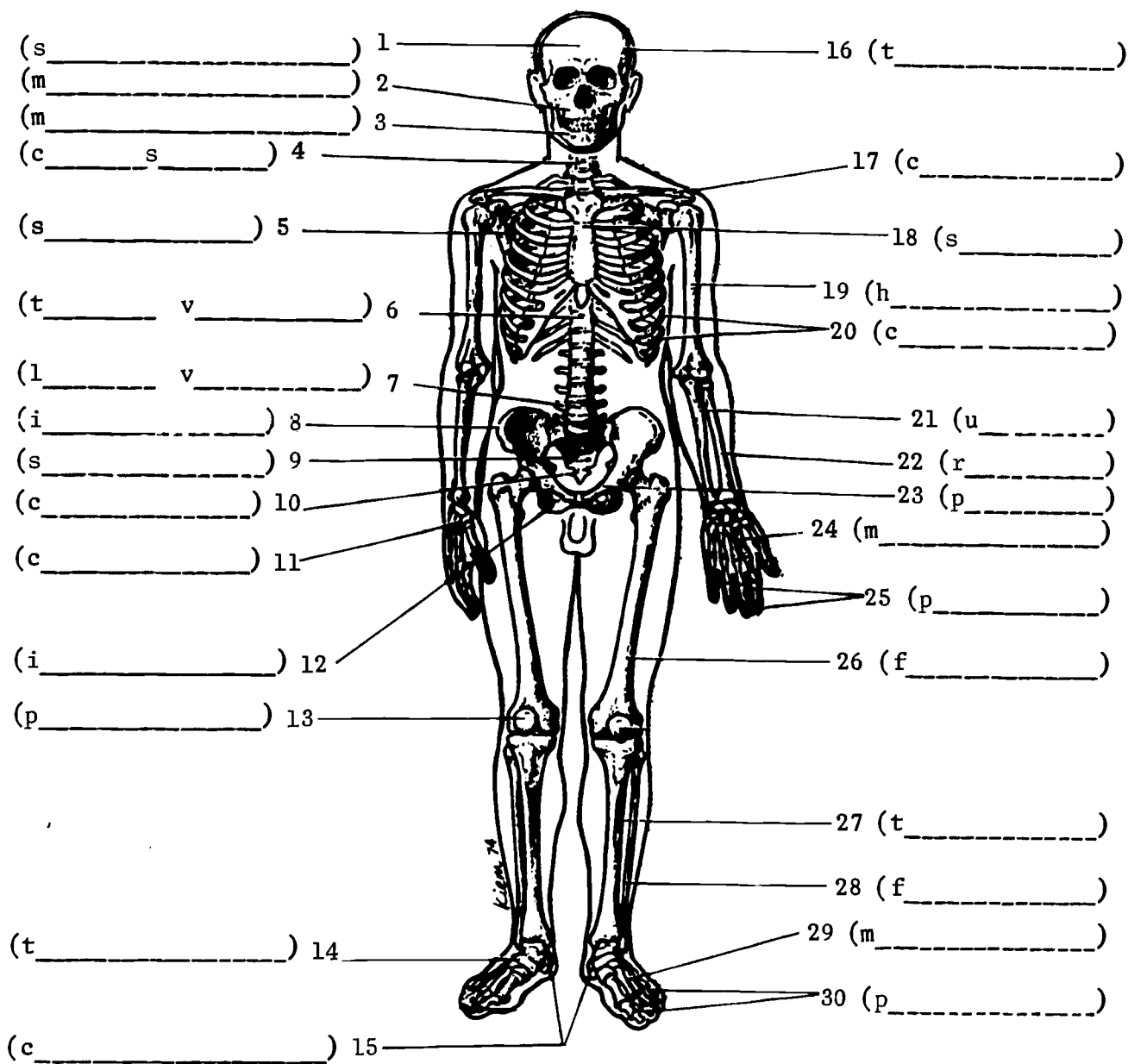
Column II

- a. pelvic bone
- b. bone of the lower arm on the thumb side
- c. heel bone
- d. smaller bone of the lower leg
- e. upper arm bone
- f. upper jaw bone
- g. breast bone
- h. piece of backbone
- i. the massive basin-shaped ring of bone at the lower end of the trunk

Part II REVIEW

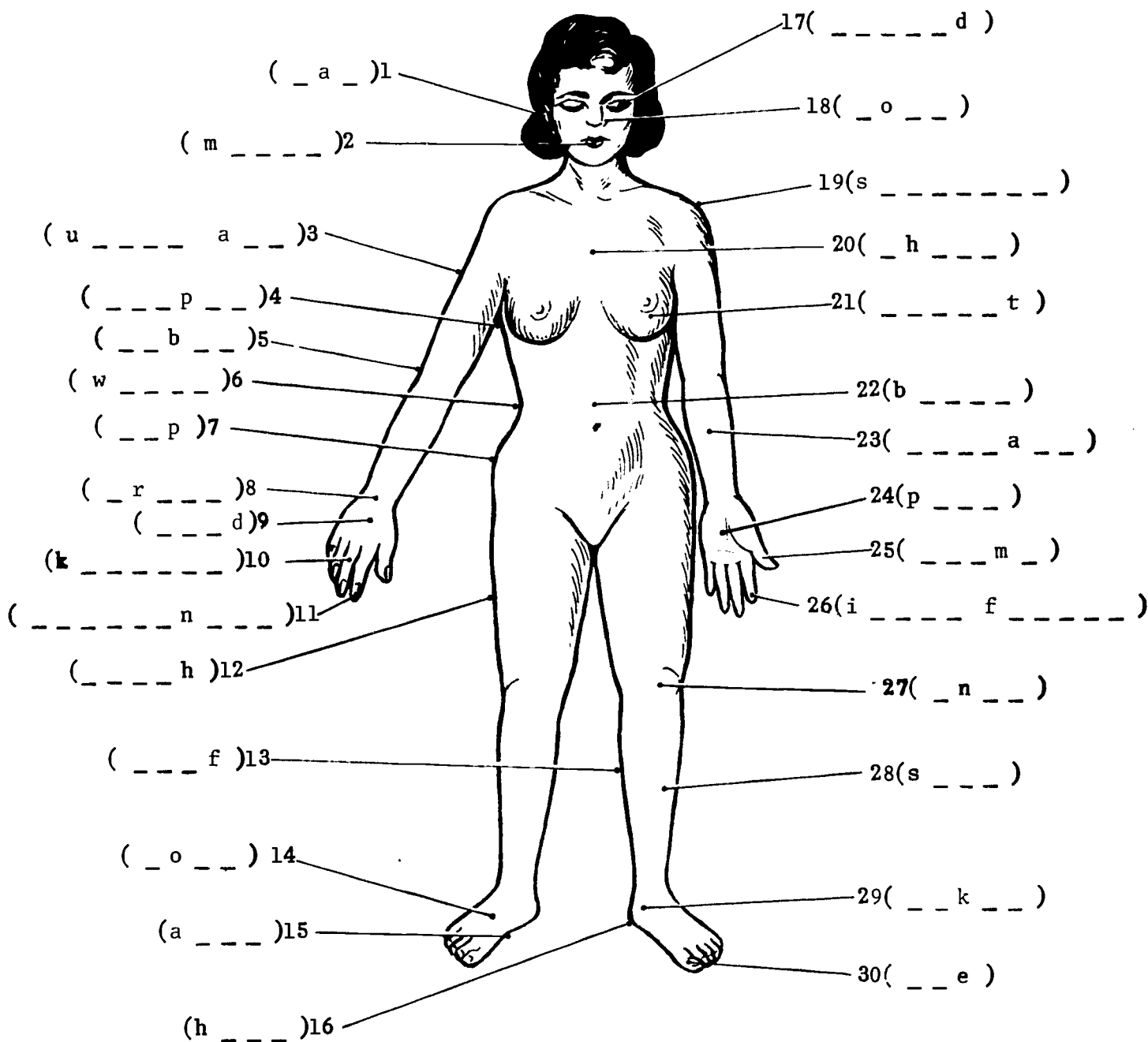
Section A

Fill in the blank spaces below to complete the ANATOMICAL TERMS for the major bones of the body. One letter has been provided as a clue for each bone.



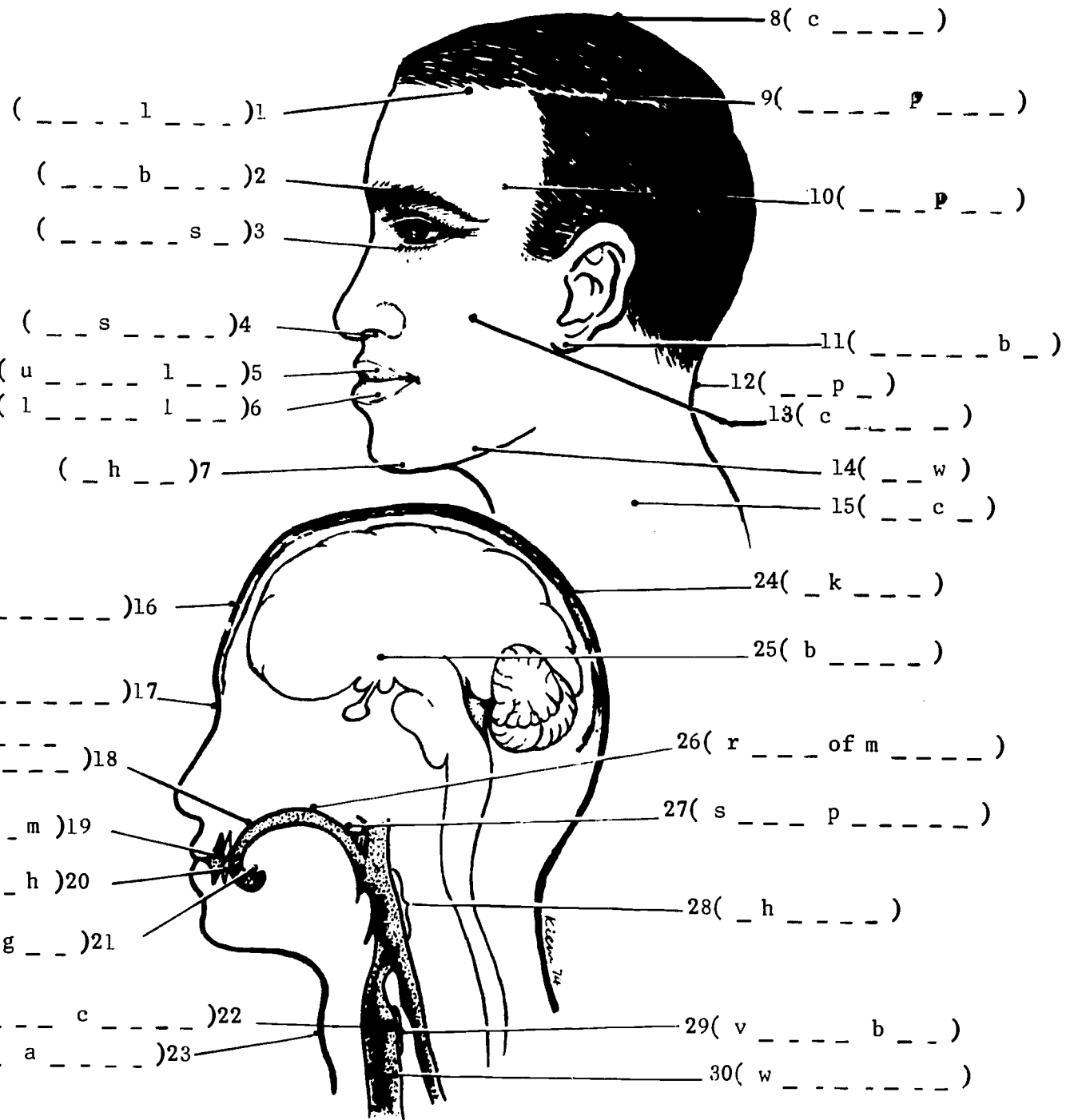
Section B

Fill in the blank spaces below to complete the LAY TERM for each part of the body indicated on the diagram. One letter has been provided as a clue for each term.



Section C

Fill in the blank spaces below to complete the LAY TERM for each part of the body indicated on the diagrams. One letter has been provided as a clue for each term.



TALKING TO THE DOCTOR

Part I

Vocabulary Practice and Pronunciation Practice
Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. recent | 6. serious | 11. hold |
| 2. fever | 7. thermometer | 12. left |
| 3. normal | 8. troubled | 13. ceiling |
| 4. pain | 9. temperature | 14. ever |
| 5. problems | 10. right | 15. matter |

Please complete the following sentences with the words provided above.

1. He has a _____ in his leg. It hurts him very much.
2. She used to write with her left hand, but now she uses her _____ hand.
3. What is the _____? What is troubling you?
4. She has had this infection a very long time. I feel that it is a very _____ problem.
5. Look at the floor. Now look at the _____.
6. Have you been _____ with headaches before?
7. The injury took place today. It is a very _____ wound.
8. Her behavior is to be expected. It is very _____ in her situation.
9. He is _____ handed. He doesn't use his right hand to write.
10. His body _____ has risen.
11. She has had _____ with her stomach before. This is not the first time.
12. A(n) _____ is used to measure temperatures.
13. Have you _____ seen this before?
No, I haven't.
14. Please _____ this in your right hand.
15. A(n) _____ is a state of abnormally increased body temperature.

Part II Conversation Exercise

Doctor : Please come into my office.

Patient : Thank you, Doctor.

Doctor : Please sit down. How are you today, Mrs. Cuc?

Patient : Not very well.

Doctor : Why? What seems to be the matter?

Patient : My head has been bothering me.

Doctor : How long have you had this problem?

Patient : About a week.

Doctor : Have you ever had this trouble before?

Patient : Yes, but the pain always goes away.

Doctor : Nurse, please hand me a thermometer

Nurse : Here you are, Doctor.

Doctor : Thank you.
Have you had a fever recently?

Patient : I don't think so.

Doctor : Let's take your temperature then. Open your mouth, please.
Hold this thermometer under your tongue for a few minutes.

Patient : Is my temperature normal?

Doctor : Yes. It seems to be fine.

Patient : I have been having backaches, also.

Doctor : Well, we had better look you over to see what the matter is.

Patient : I hope it is nothing serious.

Doctor : Let me take a look in your ears.
Now open your mouth as wide as you can.
Stick your tongue out as far as you can.
Now, please say "Ah".
Lift your tongue, please.
Please look at the ceiling.
Please look to your right, and now please look to your left.

Part III Comprehension Exercises

Section A

After reading the selection, please decide if the following sentences are true, false or whether the information provided is insufficient for the statement to have been made. Mark a "T" for true, an "F" for false and an "I" for insufficient.

1. _____ The patient's temperature is normal.
2. _____ The patient has had a headache for less than a month.
3. _____ There is nothing wrong with the patient.
4. _____ The patient did not have headaches before.
5. _____ The doctor feels that the patient will get better soon.
6. _____ The patient is standing during this conversation.
7. _____ The patient has been having trouble in only one area of his body.
8. _____ The patient is unconcerned about his condition.
9. _____ There are only the doctor and the patient in the doctor's office.
10. _____ The patient's back and head will stop bothering her.

Section B

Please fill in the following blanks with a correct word. A variety of words will fit, but choose the word which would be most appropriate.

1. The conversation took place between a _____ and a doctor.
2. I am sorry that you are ill. Where does it _____?
3. I cannot see your _____ very well. Please open your mouth a little wider.
4. His temperature is not high, it is _____.
5. I have a pain in my arm. It is _____ me.
6. If you want to see if he has a fever, you must use a _____.
7. The doctor wants to _____ your ears.
8. What seems to be the _____? Are you ill?
9. She isn't ill. She doesn't even have a _____ fever.
10. Since you think that you are ill, you had better go to the doctor so he can _____ you.

Section C

Please choose the correct word from those provided, and then cross out the incorrect ones.

1. Now I would like to (examine, listen to, smell, measure, temperature) your ears. After that you can go for your x-ray.
2. You were complaining about your ankles. Are they (swelling, heavy, normal, troubling, matter) you?
3. I do not think that you have to worry. Your temperature is (healthy, normal, friendly, tired out, at a good level).
4. It is painful at times, but then it (drops, ends, goes away, exists) and then I feel better.
5. You have a slight fever. Your illness may not be (normal, abnormal, real, serious, deadly).

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong. The other words have something in common which excludes this particular word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the group.

1. ear, nose, back, mouth, brain, jaw
2. soreness, pain, distress, hurting, bleeding, ache
3. stomach, liver, intestines, heart, blood, brain, kidney
4. jaw, chin, lips, gums, mouth, hips
5. penis, vulva, scrotum, rectum, liver, groin
6. forehead, temple, breast, brow, eyebrow, eyelid
7. shoulder, shin, forearm, buttock
8. often, never, frequently, once in a while, seldom, at times
9. sole, heel, arches, ankle, toes, navel
10. under, between, over, on, inside, beside, away from, on top of, slight, underneath, beneath, above
11. slight, a little, somewhat, very much, not much, very little
12. high, low, normal, frequent, abnormal, not normal
13. at the same time, after, along with, during, while
14. tongue, teeth, gums, jaw, lips
15. skull, spine, brain, finger, elbow

Part IV Language Drills

Please review the following drills orally.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How are you today? | Not very well. How are you?
Very well, thank you. How are you? |
| 2. What hurts you? | My head hurts.
arm
back
leg
ear
neck |
| 3. What is annoying you?
bothering you?
troubling you?
hurting you? | My foot is annoying me.
bothering me.
troubling me.
hurting me. |
| 4. Where is it painful?
hurting you?
annoying you?
troubling you?
sore? | Right here.
In my chest.
My wrist is troubling me.
My ears are annoying me.
My arm is sore. |
| 5. Where does it hurt you?
does it annoy you?
does it trouble you?
is the pain? | Under my arm.
Below the knee.
Between my toes.
On the roof of my mouth. |
| 6. Is my temperature normal?
high?
low? | Yes, it is.
Yes, it is normal.
No, it isn't.
No, it is abnormal. It is high.
It is low. |
| 7. I have a headache.
backache.
stomach-ache
an earache. | |
| 8. We had better look you over.
examine you.
give you a checkup.
see what the matter is.
see what the problem is.
take a look at you. | |

9. How long has your head been hurting you? For a week.
over a week.
a few days.
a long time.
a short time.
Since yesterday.
Since Monday.
10. Have you had this problem before? Off and on.
Yes, frequently.
Yes, last month.
Yes, but not often.
Yes, but the pain always went away.
No, never.
11. Do you have a fever now?
an earache now?
stomach-ache now?
temperature now? Yes, I do.
No, I don't.
12. Do you have trouble with you arm?
leg?
mouth?
chest?
back?
ears?
eyes?
nose?
feet? No, I don't.
Yes, I do.
13. How often does this happen?
does it hurt? Usually twice a day.
Only when I move it.
Frequently.
14. When does it hurt? Off and on.
Frequently.
Once in a while.
When I wake up.
When I'm sleepy.
15. When is it most painful? While I am eating.
It is a constant pain.
Between meals.
When I run.
I'm hungry.
I cough.
have a cold.
wake up.
drink too much.
eat too much.
swim too much.

A FIRST VISIT TO THE DOCTOR

Part IVocabulary Practice & Pronunciation

Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. x-ray | 6. lose | 11. tests |
| 2. constant | 7. nervous | 12. frequently |
| 3. appetite | 8. matter | 13. go away |
| 4. clinic | 9. between | 14. steady pain |
| 5. troubling | 10. worse | 15. cancer |

Please complete the following sentences with the words provided above.

1. The doctor said that I was gaining too much weight. He also said that I should avoid eating _____ meals.
2. The pain is _____, it doesn't come and go. It always hurts.
3. "What is _____ you?"
"My arm hurts."
4. I have a very good _____. I eat well all the time.
5. She has to go to the dentist. Maybe that is why she is so _____.
6. It is not getting better, it is getting _____.
7. _____ is a malignant new growth anywhere in the body.
8. If you do not feel well, you should go to a hospital or a _____.
9. He broke his bone yesterday and a(n) _____ was taken immediately to see how serious it was.
10. No, he did not _____ weight. In fact he gained some.
11. What is the _____ with her? She is always complaining about something.
12. This will hurt for a short time and then the pain will _____.
13. He will be given a number of _____ and then the doctor will see him again.
14. He has a(n) _____ in his leg. It will have to be looked at again.
15. The pain _____ comes back after I eat.

Part II Conversation

- Dr. Dai : Good afternoon, Mr. Quang. I would like to ask you some questions.
- Mr. Quang : Good afternoon, Dr. Dai. Fine. I came to your clinic because I wasn't feeling well. I hope that you can help me.
- Dr. Dai : I will do my best.
Let me ask you a few questions.
How old are you Mr. Quang?
- Mr. Quang : I'm 56.
- Dr. Dai : What do you do for a living?
- Mr. Quang : I work in a small factory.
- Dr. Dai : What exactly is troubling you?
- Mr. Quang : Well, at first I could not sleep well at night and then I lost my appetite. Then I began to lose weight. I also get nervous very often.
- Dr. Dai : How long has this been going on?
- Mr. Quang : For about a year.
- Dr. Dai : Anything else the matter?
- Mr. Quang : Yes. I often have a pain in my stomach. It goes away, but it always comes back. What do you think it is?
- Dr. Dai : Well, to be honest, I don't really know. Is it a steady pain?
- Mr. Quang : No. It comes and goes.
- Dr. Dai : When is it most painful?
- Mr. Quang : Between meals and when I wake up in the morning.
- Dr. Dai : When does the pain go away?
- Mr. Quang : Usually after I drink or eat something.
- Dr. Dai : Does the pain seem to move about?
- Mr. Quang : Yes. My back hurts sometimes.
- Dr. Dai : Has the pain been getting worse?
- Mr. Quang : Yes. And more frequent.
Do you think I have cancer, doctor?
- Dr. Dai : Well, I don't know. First we will have to give you some tests. We will start with some x-rays. Don't worry. We will do all we can to find out what the problem is.
- Mr. Quang : Thank you, Doctor!

Part III Comprehension Exercises

Section A

After reading the selection please decide if the following sentences are true, false or whether the information provided is insufficient for the statement to have been made. Mark a "T" for true, and "F" for false and an "I" for insufficient.

1. _____ The doctor is in his fifties.
2. _____ The pain in the stomach is always present, especially between meals.
3. _____ Mr. Quang has had these problems for a rather short period of time.
4. _____ The pain is stationary.
5. _____ The pain is constant and it moves about.
6. _____ Mr. Quang feels that he is irritable.
7. _____ Drinking and eating cause the pain.
8. _____ It is doubtful that Mr. Quang has cancer.
9. _____ The pain in the patient's back remains constant.
10. _____ The patient has an ulcer.

Section B

Please fill in the following blanks with a correct word. A variety of words will fit, but choose the word which would be most appropriate.

1. I have been losing weight for a long time. I have also lost my _____.
2. Last week the pain was not too bad, but now it is _____.
3. Before I can make any definite comments, I will have to give you more _____.
4. I often have a pain in my _____. It hurts when I walk.
5. It hurts me all the time, it does not get better or worse, it is a _____ pain.

Section C

Select the answer to the question which is most appropriate. Encircle the correct letter next to it.

1. Anything else the matter?
 - a. Maybe.
 - b. Sometimes.
 - c. Usually.
 - d. Yes, I often sweat when I climb the stairs.
2. Does the pain seem to move about?
 - a. In my leg.
 - b. No, it stays in one place.
 - c. It moves with me.
 - d. I hardly ever move.
3. How long has this been going on?
 - a. Never.
 - b. Once and a while.
 - c. A week.
 - d. It is very long.
4. When does the pain go away?
 - a. On Mondays.
 - b. Forever.
 - c. After I eat.
 - d. At three o'clock.
5. Doctor, do you think I have cancer?
 - a. Yes. Goodbye.
 - b. No. Don't ask.
 - c. More tests are needed before I can say.
 - d. How should I know?

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong. The other words have something in common which excludes this particular word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the group.

1. frequently, often, seldom, many times, quite a few times
2. steady, constant, continuous, severe, unremitting
3. troubling, annoying, helping, disturbing, distressing, afflicting
4. failed, improved, deteriorated, worsened, regressed
5. progressing, improving, getting better, feeling better, recovering, relaxing
6. nervous, anxious, apprehensive, stopping, flustered, tense, worried, agitated, perturbed

7. with, between, among, in the middle, within
8. clinic, hospital, dispensary, ward, pharmacy
9. lose, lost, reduce, gain, drop
10. severe, great, painful, hurt, suffer, appetite
11. seldom, once in a while, often, hardly ever, not very often, sometimes
12. stays, remains, doesn't move, constant, permanent, temporary
13. always, constantly, intermittently, regularly, chronically
14. almost, nearly, already, just about, on the verge of, about to, pending
15. touch, feel, rub, massage, observe, twist, slap, press, strike

Part IV Language Drills Please review the following orally.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. How long has this been going on?
have you had this problem? | A week.
About a month.
Not very long.
I am not certain.
sure. |
| 2. Anything else the matter?
Is anything else bothering you? | Yes. My foot hurts.
My arm aches.
No. Nothing else.
Nothing else is the matter.
bothering me. |
| 3. Has the pain been getting worse? | Yes. It gets worse every day.
No. It isn't getting worse.
It has stayed about the same.
It's not getting any worse nor
is it getting any better. |
| 4. Does the pain move about? | Yes. It does. It doesn't stay
in one place.
No. It stays in one place.
It is stationary. |
| 5. Is the pain constant?
steady | Yes. It hurts all the time.
No. It only hurts sometimes.
No. It comes and goes. |

6. When is it the most painful?
troublesome?
annoying?

Between meals.
When I wake up in the morning.
After I eat.
After playing tennis.
Whenever I run.
After exertion.
When I get nervous.
When I overeat.

7. Have you noticed bleeding?
swelling?
inflammation?
any change?
an increase in urination?
a loss of weight?
any other problems?
irregularities?
disorders?
abnormalities?

Yes, I have.
No, I haven't.

8. Can you describe the pain?
ache?
throb?
spasm?
trouble?

Yes, it is severe.
sharp.
a dull pain.
brief but sharp.
persistent and dull.
dull but not persistent.
sharp and then becomes dull.
constant and dull.

9. What is bothering you?
troubling
annoying
distressing
disturbing

My arm bothers me.
troubles
annoys
distresses
disturbs

10. He has a cut on his leg.
wound
pimple
scar
wart
sore

THE LADY WITH THE LUMP

Part IVocabulary Practice

Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. mass | 6. itching | 11. raw |
| 2. bumped | 7. remembering | 12. mole |
| 3. injured | 8. dizzy | 13. persistent |
| 4. ribs | 9. discharge | 14. limping |
| 5. experienced | 10. discoloration | 15. bedridden |

Please read the following sentences and fill in the following blanks with the correct word selected from above.

1. She was not careful and _____ into that table, and she now has a large bruise on her ankle.
2. She has not been able to leave the bed for three months, and now the doctors fear that she will be _____ for life.
3. It was a very sharp pain. I had never _____ that sort of pain before.
4. It is a _____ irritation. It doesn't go away.
5. He is _____ as a result of a foot injury.
6. He took an overdose of pills and he now feels very _____. It is very difficult for him to walk straight.
7. That mosquito bite has been _____ all morning.
8. The doctor examined her very carefully and found a _____ in her right breast.
9. No, he wasn't severely _____ in that fall.
10. I am very forgetful. I have difficulty _____ things.
11. He did not break a bone, but the _____ of the skin was noticeable.
12. The _____ will decrease as the wound heals.
13. He broke two _____, and one of them punctured his right lung.
14. There has been no change in the size or color of his _____.
15. Because of the constant rubbing, both his tongue and the inside of his cheek are very _____.

Part II Conversation

Doctor Dai: Hello, Mrs. Binh. I'm Dr. Dai. How are you?
Mrs. Binh : Not bad. If I were feeling well, I wouldn't be here.
Doctor Dai: What exactly seems to be the matter?
Mrs. Binh : I'm worried about something. There is no pain, but I'm sick with worry. I have a lump in my right breast.
Doctor Dai: Only one?
Mrs. Binh : As far as I can tell.
Doctor Dai: How long have you had it?
Mrs. Binh : About two weeks. I thought that it would go away.
Doctor Dai: Has this happened before?
Mrs. Binh : Yes, but the lumps always went away. Now I am worried because there is some discoloration of the skin and a little itching.
Doctor Dai: Has there been a discharge?
Mrs. Binh : No, not that I know of. It became a little raw for a while. I don't know whether that was due to my rubbing it or not.
Doctor Dai: I see that you have a few moles on your skin. Have you noticed a change in them?
Mrs. Binh : Not those, but the one on my left foot was injured when I bumped it. It hurts so much that I often have to limp.
Doctor Dai: Have you felt light-headed or dizzy lately?
Mrs. Binh : No, not at all.
Doctor Dai: Have you experienced any pain in your legs, ribs or arms?
Mrs. Binh : No. I may have had some imaginary pains, but, as far as I know, no real ones.
Doctor Dai: Has this mass in your breast changed in size?
Mrs. Binh : I don't think so.
Doctor Dai: Have you been vomiting or felt nauseous lately?
Mrs. Binh : A few times. But nothing out of the ordinary.
Doctor Dai: Have you noticed anything irregular about your breathing? Any problem remembering things? Trouble swallowing? Any change in eating habits?
Mrs. Binh : No, none of these.
Doctor Dai: How old are you Mrs. Binh?
Mrs. Binh : I'll be 52 next June.
Doctor Dai: Do you recall any serious illnesses in your family?
Mrs. Binh : Yes. My father died of heart failure. He was bedridden for the last five years of his life.
Doctor Dai: And your mother?
Mrs. Binh : She passed away last year of cancer. She was 75.
Doctor Dai: Any brothers or sisters?
Mrs. Binh : No, I'm an only child.
Doctor Dai: That will be all for now. We will begin your tests this afternoon.
Mrs. Binh : Thank you, Doctor.
Doctor Dai: Don't worry, Mrs. Binh, we will do all we can to help you.

Part III Comprehension Exercises

Section A

Please decide if the following sentences are true, false or whether the information provided is insufficient for the statement to have been made. Mark a "T" for true, an "F" for false and an "I" for insufficient.

1. _____ Mrs. Binh was worried about the wart on her foot, so she went to see the doctor.
2. _____ There is both heart trouble and cancer in the patient's history.
3. _____ Mrs. Binh is not complaining, but she is suffering from pains in her ribs, arms, and legs.
4. _____ Mrs. Binh is always worried about something.
5. _____ The vomiting Mrs. Binh speaks of has just recently developed.
6. _____ Mrs. Binh is certain of the cause for the irritation she has on her breast.
7. _____ Mrs. Binh is not troubled with breathing problems, recalling things or throwing up.
8. _____ Mrs. Binh will be bedridden like her father.
9. _____ The mass, as far as the patient knows, has probably not changed size.
10. _____ As far as we know, Mrs. Binh has moles only on her fingers.

Section B

Please fill in the following blanks with a correct word. A variety of words will fit, but choose the word which would be most appropriate.

1. I have no problem remembering things. I have a good _____.
2. "Has the lump changed at all?"
"No. It is the same _____ and _____."
3. "Do you have a sore throat?"
"Yes. I do, especially when I _____."
4. When he walks he has to favor his right foot. So when he walks he has to _____.
5. He has a tumor or a(n) _____ in his right armpit.
6. After drinking whisky all night, he feels _____.
7. I have no brothers or sisters. I am a(n) _____ child.
8. Have you noticed anything _____ about your bowel movements?
9. Nothing unusual happened. There was nothing out of the _____.
10. There was been no _____ of any kind. His skin has been very dry.

Section C

Please select the correct answers to complete each of the following sentences.

1. How old are you, Mrs. Binh?
 - a. 50 or 60.
 - b. Senile.
 - c. I was just 50.
 - d. I will soon be old.
2. Have you felt nauseous recently?
 - a. No, but I do.
 - b. Not while throwing up.
 - c. Yes, but this is nothing out of the ordinary.
 - d. I feel nauseous but my stomach is seldom upset.
3. Do the lumps usually go away?
 - a. Yes, they get larger all the time.
 - b. They always have but this last one grew.
 - c. No, I will stay with them.
 - d. Not usually. I never get them and then they go away.
4. Imaginary pains --
 - a. go away quickly.
 - b. have good images and are to be seen easily and well.
 - c. are mental.
 - d. hurt but go away very quickly.
5. If I have a change in my eating habits, I most likely have --
 - a. lost weight.
 - b. lost my appetite.
 - c. gained weight.
 - d. married.
6. It is discolored means that it is --
 - a. colorless or pale.
 - b. color which is not normal for it to be.
 - c. ill.
 - d. colorful.
7. If you rub her arm too much, it will most likely --
 - a. begin to itch.
 - b. become sore.
 - c. fall off.
 - d. discharge.
8. Is your mother living?
 - a. Yes, she passed away last year.
 - b. No, she can't now.
 - c. Yes, and so is my father.
 - d. Yes, and so am I.
9. His skin itches and he naturally wants to --
 - a. squeeze it.
 - b. scratch it.
 - c. hold it.
 - d. remove it.
10. He bumped into his desk and now his leg is --
 - a. itching.
 - b. short.
 - c. bruised.
 - d. gone.

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong.
The other words have something in common which excludes this particular
word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the group.

1. swelling, lump, bump, mass, discoloration
2. sick, not well, ailing, afflicted, improving
3. catching, infectious, contagious, persistent, communicable
4. to vomit, to retain, to emit, to rid, to spew, to release
5. ribs, skull, spine, femur, bone, kneecap, hair
6. stain, blotch, discoloration, spot, mark, wart
7. to remember, to recall, to contain, to recollect, to bear in mind
8. irritation, itch, scratch, irritating sensation of the skin, pruritus, scabies
9. vertigo, unsteady, dizzy, blond, bewildered, light-headed
10. went away, came again, left, went, exited, removed, taken out
11. within, inside of, beside, internally, in the interior, at the interior, on the inside, in the inner part of
12. to examine, to look beyond, to inspect, investigate, to test, to look into
13. gone through, been through, lived, observed closely, corrected
14. a little, somewhat, not very much, quite a bit, very little, hardly at all
15. feeling fine, much better, improving, getting better, fatal
16. arms, legs, torso, fingers, toes, heel, sole, palm
17. causes, is caused by, produces, determines, makes happen, the reason for
18. previous, prior, occurring before, going before, expected
19. to return to, to change, to become different, to alter, to vary
20. breast, bosom, chest, bust, mammary glands
21. usually, ordinarily, normally, commonly, in one's good time
22. be nauseous, to gag, to retch, to puke, to throw up, to regurgitate, to heave, to constrict
23. after, following, post, next, succeeding, against
24. belatedly, especially, principally, particularly, notable
25. appetite, desire for food, starvation, craving for food, willingness to eat

Please review the following drills orally.

- 41

8. Have you noticed anything irregular about your breathing lately?

strange	respiration?
extraordinary	inspiration?
surprising	inhalation?
unusual	exhalation?
odd	
curious	
abnormal	
unfamiliar	
peculiar	
atypical	

9. How often has this occurred?	Many times.	Periodically.
happened?	Frequently.	At regular intervals.
taken place?	Often.	Seldom.
turned up?	Quite often.	Once in a while.
arisen?	Regularly.	Once or twice.
developed?	Repeatedly.	Once.
	Once a day.	Twice.
	Daily.	Three times.
	Weekly.	
	Routinely.	

10. As a result of the accident he has been limping.

fracture	bedridden.
mishap	in bed.
fall	hospitalized.
operation	dizzy.
	out of work.
	undergoing treatment.
	undergoing therapy.
	worried.
	nervous.
	anxious.
	bleeding.
	suffering.

11. Have you been vomiting lately?
 recently?
 since I saw you last?
 at all?
 a lot?
 a little?
 at any particular time?
12. Has the mass in your breast changed in size?
 lump in altered color?
 scar on shape?
 bruise on texture?
 wart on any way?
 pimple on some way?
 mole on the last few days?
13. I am worried because there is some discoloration of the skin.
 upset a lot of
 concerned very much
 troubled excessive
 anxious too much
 disturbed very noticeable
 annoyed quite a bit of
 bothered obvious
 uneasy apparent
 afraid recurrent
 alarmed repeated
 marked
14. I thought that it would go away.
 fade.
 disappear.
 lessen.
 pass.
 pass away.
 become less severe.
 abate.
15. He has been bedridden for three months.
 in the hospital
 hospitalized
 on that ward
 suffering
 recuperating
 under therapy

TWO DOCTORS DISCUSS A PATIENT

Part IVocabulary Practice and Pronunciation Practice
Review the pronunciation of the following words

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. trauma | 6. carcinoma | 11. sensorium |
| 2. pruritis | 7. undernourished | 12. impairment |
| 3. distress | 8. solitary | 13. associated |
| 4. retraction | 9. tender | 14. fixed |
| 5. site | 10. case | 15. firm |

Please complete the following sentences with the words provided above.

1. It is a hard substance, it is not soft, it is _____.
2. She looks very thin and tired. She might well be _____.
3. This is a very interesting _____. We should look at all the aspects of the situation before we make any comments.
4. This is the _____ of the tumor. The tumor is located here.
5. There was _____ of the upper left arm and scratches as a result.
6. She is afraid that she has cancer. There is a history of _____ in her family.
7. Please do not squeeze my index finger, it is very _____.
8. There is no _____ of vision, nor is she hard of hearing. Her sense of smell is good, as is her sense of taste.
9. It is _____. It cannot be moved very easily.
10. There is a(n) _____ lump in the muscle of her right calf. There are not two as we supposed there were.
11. She is suffering from _____. She has been dizzy for hours and she is now in shock.
12. There was some _____ of the skin near the affected area. The skin was drawn back.
13. It seems that his _____ is in good order. He can feel, smell, taste, hear and speak with no difficulty.
14. He is in great _____. I hope the ambulance arrives soon.
15. She is suffering from an infection and she has a high fever, a loss of appetite, and the other symptoms _____ with it.

Part II Conversation

Dr. Anh: Good afternoon, Doctor. How are things?

Dr. Dai: As well as can be expected. Mrs. Binh was in for a physical. She was very worried about a lump in her breast. It will be a difficult case. There is a history of carcinoma in her family.

Dr. Anh: How is she feeling?

Dr. Dai: She isn't in distress, but she certainly is nervous. She is healthy-looking and well-nourished. There doesn't seem to be any problem with her sensorium. She denies dizziness, vomiting, trauma and any pain whatsoever. There is no impairment of breathing, and she looks the picture of health.

Dr. Anh: And the site?

Dr. Dai: There is no retraction or pruritus. The lump is fixed and firm.

Dr. Anh: Is it a solitary lump?

Dr. Dai: Yes. There is only one. When I felt the lump, her face showed that the site is tender. There doesn't seem to be any discoloration. She says there is.

Dr. Anh: How about other parts of her body? Any other irregularities associated with this type of condition?

Dr. Dai: She has some moles on her fingers and feet.

Dr. Anh: And her lungs?

Dr. Dai: Clear.

Dr. Anh: About what size would you say the lump is?

Dr. Dai: 3x3 cm.

Part III Comprehension Exercises

Section A

Please decide if the following sentences are true, false or whether the information provided is insufficient for the statement to have been made. Mark a "T" for true, and "F" for false and an "I" for insufficient.

1. _____ Mrs. Binh, outside of the lump, looks quite healthy.
2. _____ The few lumps are firm and fixed.
3. _____ There was no reaction when the doctor felt the site.
4. _____ She has a cancerous growth.
5. _____ There was only a little discharge and shrinking of the skin near the area of the lump.
6. _____ She probably sees well, hears well and can smell well.
7. _____ Her lump is not cancerous.
8. _____ Dr. Dai seems pessimistic.
9. _____ Mrs. Binh, contrary to Dr. Dai, says there is no discoloration.
10. _____ Dr. Dai failed to note the size of the lump.

Section B

Please fill in the following blanks with a correct word. A variety of words will fit, but choose the word which would be most appropriate.

1. The lump was not loose, it was _____.
2. There was no _____ of her senses of hearing, feeling or tasting.
3. Neither the doctor nor Mrs. Binh noticed any _____ of pus.
4. Her skin did not change its texture. It was still smooth, and there wasn't any _____ of the skin near the trouble area.
5. The _____ of concern is the right breast.
6. She was not in _____ but she was _____.
7. Dr. Dai supposes that Mrs. Binh has cancer because of the _____ of this condition in her family.
8. Mrs. Binh feels that there is _____ of the skin.
9. The patient may be ill but she appears or seems to be _____.
10. She denies being _____. She says that she is _____.

Section C

Please select the answer which is most appropriate for each question.

1. Mrs. Binh has:
 - a. no discharge of the breast and a little discoloring of the skin.
 - b. a healthy appearance.
 - c. no reaction to someone touching her breast.
 - d. cancer.
2. The patient denies:
 - a. retraction, impairment and solitude.
 - b. that there is a solitary lump.
 - c. pruritis.
 - d. dizziness, nausea and pain.
3. The site is :
 - a. discolored.
 - b. tender.
 - c. a source of severe pain.
 - d. all of these.
4. At this point, Dr. Dai doesn't know:
 - a. the site of the lump.
 - b. the patient's reaction to his feeling the site.
 - c. whether the lump is cancerous or not.
 - d. the general state of the patient's health.
5. The moles are:
 - a. probably connected to the carcinoma.
 - b. not located on the patient's breast.
 - c. located in one general area.
 - d. cause for alarm.

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong. The other words have something in common which excludes this particular word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the group.

1. fixed, stationary, connected, united, tied, static, uprooted
2. associated with, connected with, linked with, connected to, added to, related to
3. only, solely, single, exclusive, on purpose, unique
4. location, site, place, region, position, spot, type
5. sensitive, tender, painful, touchy, sore, frail, covered, weak, delicate
6. weak, undernourished, infirm, impaired, exhausted, feeble, energetic
7. solitary, one, single, less frequent, only once, once
8. deterioration, devitalization, debilitation, fatality, impotence
9. difficult, hard, ready, not easy, arduous
10. distress, ail, die, afflict, trouble
11. reduction, a loss of, diminished, refreshed, lessened, made less
12. ready, available, timid, prepared
13. tense, shy, firm, constrict, strain, stiffen
14. contrary, similar, opposite of, different, unlike, dissimilar
15. bleeding, discharge, weeping, hemorrhaging, perspiring, reducing, sweating, salivating
16. pruritic, itchy, formicative, constrictive, pruriginous
17. seeing, tasting, hearing, bleeding, feeling, smelling
18. vomit, puke, throw, defecate, heave
19. lump, mass, bump, cut, pimple, projection, protrusion
20. united, like, similar, resembling, similarity, alike
21. deaf, hard of hearing, defective hearing, mute
22. chance, likelihood, prospect, inclination, probability
23. by degrees, by chance, little by little, gradually
24. required, compulsory, mandatory, craving, obligatory, necessitated
25. cause, give rise to, regulate, bring to, bring on, bring about, produce

Part IV Language Drills

Please review the following drills orally.

1. She denies dizziness.
vomiting.
loss of hearing.
loss of taste.
pain in the site.
trauma.
impairment of sensorium.
headaches.
2. Please describe the lump. It is fixed.
firm.
3x3 cm
fixed and firm.
tender.
itching.
painful.
annoying.
troublesome.
distressing.
infected
festering.
smooth.
rough.
3. Describe the site near the lump. It is tender.
sensitive.
painful.
inflamed.
festering.
hemorrhaging.
weeping.
There is retraction.
She has pruritis.
discharge.
4. Is there impairment of breathing?
hearing?
smelling?
memory?
sight?
feeling?
sensorium?
motion?
5. She often regurgitates.
throws up.
vomits.
feels nauseated.
is nauseous.
pukes.
heaves up her food.
has an upset stomach..

6. The pain was severe.
 great.
 constant.
 noticeable.
 increased.
 got worse.
 worsened.
 dulled.
 spread.
7. The pain was not severe.
 slight.
 hardly noticeable.
 just barely noticeable.
 decreased.
 got less.
 lessened.
 lets up.
 comes and goes.
 never stays long.
 is intermittent.
8. What was the color of the site near the lump? It was white.
 wound? chalky.
 bump? pale.
 contusion? red.
 wart? inflamed.
 mole? blue.
 part? bluish.
 bruised.
 discolored.
 black.
 black and blue.
9. What was the texture of the skin like? It was rough.
 chapped.
 coarse.
 uneven.
 bumpy.
 scaly.
 scabrous.
 wrinkly.
 nodular.
10. Is this the first time that this happened? Yes, it is.
 occured? No, it isn't.
 developed?
 troubled you?
 hurt you?
 annoyed you?

A DOCTOR'S DECISION

Part IVocabulary and Pronunciation Practice

Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. erosion | 6. edema | 11. biopsy |
| 2. quadrant | 7. acute | 12. adenopathy |
| 3. inguinal | 8. indicated | 13. lesion |
| 4. hepatomegaly | 9. burning | 14. mastectomy |
| 5. radical | 10. accompanied | 15. procedure |

Please complete the following sentences and fill in the following blanks with the correct word selected from above.

1. The _____ went down about three hours after the injection.
2. She is suffering from _____ distress. I have never seen such a miserable person in my life.
3. There was no _____ of the skin. It was smooth and natural.
4. If something is _____, it is connected in some way to the groin or the abdomen.
5. Enlargement of the lymph nodes is called _____.
6. Any negative change in the function or texture of an organ is called a(n) _____.
7. She has a(n) _____ pain in her side. It is very sharp.
8. The doctor took a(n) _____ of the breast and sent it to the pathologist for tests.
9. The mass was in the upper inner _____ of the left breast.
10. Surgery is _____ because of abnormal bleeding and negative reaction to previous treatment.
11. That condition is often _____ by severe headaches and vomiting.
12. This is serious. I feel that a radical _____ is necessary.
13. I feel that _____ surgery is necessary. She is going fast.
14. What _____ do you feel we should follow?
15. Enlargement of the liver is known as _____.

Part II Conversation

- Dr. Anh: It is nice to see you, Dr. Dai. How is Mrs. Binh getting along?
Dr. Dai: Just as I had suspected. She is getting worse. She has developed edema accompanied by acute burning of the same breast. The lump in the upper quadrant is much larger now. She also has additional lesions of the skin.
Dr. Anh: What did the biopsy show?
Dr. Dai: Carcinoma. There is erosion of a large skin area.
Dr. Anh: Is adenopathy noted?
Dr. Dai: Yes. She is suffering from hepatomegaly also, and there is inguinal edema.
Dr. Anh: It seems to be very serious.
Dr. Dai: About procedure. Do you feel that radical surgery is indicated?
Dr. Anh: No, with hepatomegaly, the tumor is inoperable.

Part III Comprehension Exercises

Section A

Please decide if the following sentences are true, false or whether the information provided is insufficient for the statement to have been made. Mark a "T" for true, and "F" for false and an "I" for insufficient.

1. _____ Both doctors agree that surgery is necessary.
2. _____ The part of the body under consideration will have to be removed.
3. _____ There is little hope for the patient.
4. _____ Dr. Dai was correct in his supposition about the patient's state.
5. _____ The patient is suffering from a swelling in at least two different parts of the body.
6. _____ Even though she is suffering from swelling and it is certain she has cancer, the patient is not suffering pain.
7. _____ The patient had lumps and now has more.
8. _____ Although the skin has a burning sensation, there is no evidence of damage to the gland under consideration.
9. _____ The biopsy showed possible cancer.
10. _____ Cancer of the liver and the breast were both noted by the doctors.

Section B

Please fill in the following blanks with a correct word. A variety of words will fit, but choose the word which would be most appropriate.

1. The patient's edema is accompanied by severe _____.
2. After the _____ was taken, a diagnosis was made.
3. The diagnosis was that the tumor was _____.
4. In addition to her breast, the patient's _____ was also affected.
5. The _____ area of the body also showed signs of a disorder.
6. _____ is necessary because of the seriousness of her condition.
7. _____ lumps were found in her breast.
8. The patient was not improving. She was getting _____.
9. She had _____ edema in the breast and the groin.
10. Dr. Dai had _____ what was going to develop.

Section C

Please select the answer to the question which is most appropriate. Encircle the correct letter next to it.

1. The number of lumps in Mrs. Binh's breast have:
a. stayed the same. c. gotten worse.
b. decreased. d. improved.
2. The patient is:
a. suffering from enlargement of the liver and swelling of the breast.
b. suffering from a severe pain.
c. not getting worse, but neither is she getting better.
d. anxious to be operated on.
3. The doctors agree that:
a. the cancer will be fatal. c. the patient will live.
b. the swelling causes edema. d. an operation cannot wait.
4. The biopsy showed:
a. hepatomegaly. c. cancer of the edema.
b. hepatomegaly of the liver. d. a burning sensation.
5. The procedure to be followed includes:
a. diagnosis. c. surgery.
b. surgery and diagnosis. d. mastectomy but not surgery.

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong. The other words have something in common which excludes this particular word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the group.

1. edema, swelling, rise, increase, level out, enlarge
2. disease, sickness, illness, aliment, biopsy, disorder
3. erosion, complete, waste away, destroy, wear away
4. radical, serious, important, expected, major, of consequence
5. inguinal, groin, stomach, lowest part of the abdominal wall
6. lump, mass, bump, bruise, elevation
7. treatment, procedure, process, approach, detail
8. indicated, suggested, showed, directed
9. lesion, injury, belong, wound, cut
10. of minor consequence, acute, crucial, penetrating, quick
11. along with, at the same time as, accompanied, concurrent, current, attending, jointly, together, in conjunction
12. prostatectomy, hysterectomy, mastectomy, appendectomy, adenopathy
13. situated, located, related, fixed, established, settled, conditioned
14. state, condition, shape, country
15. acropathy, adenopathy, pathology, hepatopathy, pneumopathy
16. required, necessary, determined, requisite, prerequisite, essential, indispensable
17. acromegaly, cardiomegaly, hypertrophy, hepatomegaly, prostatomegaly
18. immediately, presently, directly, instantaneously, at once
19. sensation, feeling, irritation, impression, sense
20. even, coarse, rough, bumpy, nodular
21. inactive, stagnant, still, orderly, motionless, placid
22. plan on, neglect, aim for, bargain for, count on, reckon on
23. overdue, belated, delayed, long-delayed, overestimate
24. now, interval, interim, meantime
25. sustain, regain, carry on, keep on, go on with

Part IV Language Drills

Review the following drills orally.

1. The pain is accompanied by acute burning.
bleeding.
soreness.
swelling.
edema.
numbness.
2. She is suffering from hepatomegaly.
edema.
acute burning.
lesions of the skin.
3. Do you feel that radical surgery is indicated?
an operation
further tests are
adenopathy
hepatomegaly
4. The lump in the upper quadrant is much larger now.
lower
inner
outer
upper outer
lower outer
5. She has developed edema.
is suffering from
is afflicted with
is affected by
6. Is burning noted in other glands?
marked organs?
seen parts?
observed regions?
noticed areas?
present veins?
current surfaces?
 bones?
 tissues?
 limbs?
7. What procedure is to be followed?
process pursued?
program
course

8. The lump is much larger now.
 smaller
 redder
 thicker
 worse
 better
 more inflamed
 irritated
 obvious
 painful
 discolored
 defined
 extensive
9. The cancer is spreading.
 scattered.
 radiating.
 limited.
 confined.
10. She will definitely need a mastectomy.
 surely
 undoubtedly
 certainly
11. There is erosion of the entire organ.
 whole
 complete
 total
12. There is erosion of the liver.
 ulceration
 eating away
 destruction of the surface
13. What did the biopsy show?
 prove?
 reveal?
 indicate?
14. Radical surgery is indicated.
 Minor symptomatic.
 Major suggested.
 Abdominal
 Cerebral
 Cosmetic
 Dental
 Plastic
 Rectal
 Subcutaneous
 Aseptic
 Orthopedic
 Oral
 Pelvic
15. The bleeding stopped.
 arrested.
 quit.
 ended.
 ceased.
 got less.
 lessened.
 abated.
 continued.
 recurred.
 got worse.
 worsened.
 increased.
 decreased.

A NURSE AND DOCTOR REVIEW THEIR PATIENTS

Part I

Vocabulary and Pronunciation Practice

Review the pronunciation of the following words.

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. bowel | 6. tension | 11. medicine | 16. reflexes |
| 2. smear | 7. hurt | 12. miss | 17. respiration |
| 3. cramps | 8. paralyzed | 13. pollen | 18. obliged |
| 4. blurred | 9. genitalia | 14. vaginal discharge | 19. formula |
| 5. muscle | 10. pressure | 15. red blood count | 20. wheezing |

Please read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct word selected from above.

1. He cannot walk. He is _____.
2. I do not think that you have a serious illness. The problems connected to your stomach are most probably due to nervous _____.
3. He has not had a _____ movement in five days. No wonder he has a headache!
4. Your child has a minor problem. I think that we will put him on a special _____. You can stop breast feeding him for a while.
5. Because he is constipated, he is _____ to take a physic every other day.
6. If I touch your arm, does it _____?
7. The doctor wants you to take these pills every day. Do not _____ a day.
8. Every time there is _____ in the air, he begins to sneeze. He is allergic to various ones.
9. If you don't take your _____, how do you expect to get better?
10. Doctor, I really don't know what my problem is. Every once in a while, I get very hot and my vision gets _____.
11. He has had diarrhea and abdominal _____ for two weeks.
12. His _____ is very low. No wonder he feels tired all the time.

13. He is having difficulty breathing. He has been _____ since he fell asleep.
14. I checked his eye _____ and found his reactions to be very slow.
15. It is often embarrassing to talk about male and female _____.
16. Hypertension is a condition in which the patient has higher blood _____ than normal for his age.
17. Women have a _____ every month. They are usually pensive and nervous during this period.
18. The doctor took a _____ of the infected matter and then made his diagnosis.
19. This _____ in his back is very sore. He may have sprained it.
20. That old patient is having trouble with his _____. His intake of air is very shallow.

Part II Conversation

- Doctor: Good afternoon, nurse.
- Nurse: Good afternoon, doctor.
- Doctor: Did you have any serious problems on the ward during the night?
- Nurse: No. Just the usual wheezing and crying all night.
Did you have any house calls today?
- Doctor: Only one. I saw Mrs. Mai. She is still paralyzed. Her case is not as hopeless as we had suspected. She will be going for more tests as soon as her respiration improves.
- Nurse: I am very happy to hear that.
- Doctor: Now for the patients on the ward.
Is Mrs. Van still having cramps?
- Nurse: Yes. She complains all the time about a pain in her abdomen. From her tests we can see that she is allergic to certain foods. Her bowel movements are still irregular and her blood pressure is still high. What do you think should be done?
- Doctor: Well, she should continue her medication; two capsules every four hours. If that doesn't work, we will have to increase the dosage. We will have to give her a special formula. I examined her blood smear, but I have not noticed anything wrong or irregular. How is the elderly gentleman in bed number seven doing?
- Nurse: No improvement, but he hasn't gotten any worse, either. He is very tense and his vision seems to be blurred. I don't know what all that means.
- Doctor: Sorry to hear that. Any change in temperature or irregular bowel movements?

Nurse: No, but he hates taking his medicine. He says that it makes him feel worse, not better. His pulse is normal. Poor thing. Doesn't complain much. He certainly wants to go home. The patient near the window, the one who had the appendectomy, refuses to walk. I tried to walk him to the bathroom this morning, but he refused. He doesn't like using the bedpan, but there is no other choice. He says that everything hurts and he wants a stronger sedative. I told him that I could not do that without your permission. He enjoys looking at his stitches. His blood count is normal and he seems to be progressing well.

Doctor: Good. I went swimming yesterday, and I think I tore a muscle in my back. What do you think I should do about it?

Nurse: How should I know what you should do for a pulled muscle? You're the doctor.

Doctor: Let's make our rounds now. It will soon be time for dinner.

Part III Comprehension

Section A

Please decide if the following sentences are true, false or whether the information provided is insufficient for the statement to have been made. Mark a "T" for true, and "F" for false and an "I" for insufficient.

1. _____ It is not uncommon for the patients to make noise during the night on the ward.
2. _____ Mrs. Van has an allergy, but she is not suffering from it.
3. _____ Mrs. Van's blood smear has not been examined, but it does not show any definite problem.
4. _____ The patient in bed number seven has been getting worse and better.
5. _____ The patient in bed number seven is rather young.
6. _____ The patient who had appendicitis refuses to walk.
7. _____ The nurse gave the patient near the window a stronger sedative because of his pain and complaints.
8. _____ The nurse pulled the doctor's muscle.
9. _____ The nurse and doctor visited the patients together.
10. _____ Mai has not gone for more tests because of problems connected with her breathing.

Section B

Please fill in the blanks with the correct word.

1. She is supposed to take four yellow pills every three hours and one white pill every half hour. Therefore, she has had _____ yellow pills after two days and _____ white pills after 12 hours.
2. The pills were given every hour. They were given _____.
3. The medicine was given every 30 minutes. It was given every _____ hour.
4. Her blood pressure must be taken every day. It must be taken _____.
5. She has had a physical examination every month. She has them _____.
6. She is supposed to take five yellow pills every four hours and one white pill every half hour. Therefore, she has had _____ yellow pills after two days and _____ white pills after 24 hours.
7. She is not to eat _____ meals.
8. She is to have no solid foods. She is to have a _____ diet.
9. She is supposed to lose weight. She is on a _____ diet.
10. She is to have a salt _____ diet. She is not supposed to have salt in her food.
11. She is to take these pills _____ water.
12. They are to be taken _____ and _____ each meal.
13. She _____ an insulin injection today. She is diabetic.
14. If she doesn't have her shot, she may go _____ a coma.
15. He vomited _____ the night.

Section C

The following phrases are taken from the conversation. Please select the best answer which defines or interprets the phrase as used in the conversation.

1. "Four pills every four hours" means:
 - a. four pills every hour, given each hour.
 - b. one pill an hour for four hours.
 - c. four pills to be given each four hours.
 - d. four pills hourly.
2. "House calls" are usually thought to be:
 - a. calling someone's house.
 - b. a visit to a doctor at home.
 - c. a visit of a doctor at a patient's home.
 - d. a quick visit to the hospital by the doctor to see a patient.
3. "He's allergic to certain foods" means:
 - a. if he eats certain foods he will die.
 - b. that the patient eats too much.
 - c. that the foods are also allergic to the patient.
 - d. that there is an adverse reaction on the part of the patient to certain foods.
4. "He tore his muscle" means:
 - a. he ripped his muscle off.
 - b. he pulled his muscle.
 - c. he cut his muscle.
 - d. he broke his muscle.
5. "Making rounds in the hospital" refers to:
 - a. examining a patient in the ward.
 - b. visiting patients one by one on the ward.
 - c. paying house calls on the serious patients.
 - d. going in a circle around the hospital.
6. "A low blood count" means that the patient has:
 - a. a low red blood count.
 - b. few white blood cells.
 - c. many blood cells.
 - d. too many blood cells.
7. "He is paralyzed" means:
 - a. he cannot breathe.
 - b. he cannot breathe properly.
 - c. he cannot move.
 - d. he cannot walk.
8. "She has the cramps" means:
 - a. she is unhappy.
 - b. her muscles are contracting.
 - c. her stool passes freely.
 - d. that there is an irregular contraction of a muscle.

9. "He needs a stronger sedative" suggests that:
a. that the weaker one was effective.
b. that the patient needs to be relaxed.
c. that he is relaxed enough.
d. that he has had a weak sedative.
10. "She needs a bedpan" suggests that:
a. she cannot go to the bathroom without help.
b. she wants to cook in bed.
c. her bed is too small.
d. she is sleepy and needs to sleep.

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong. The other words have something in common which excludes this particular word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the groups.

1. bowel movement, defecation, voiding, elimination, constipation
2. pressure, stress, strain, reduction of, tension
3. discharge, eject, return, vomit, spew, throw up
4. vulva, gonads, penis, genitalia
5. respiration, aspiration, inhalation, exhalation, reflexes
6. medicine, treatment, care, remedy, formula, cure
7. muscle, tissue, membrane, smear
8. unnecessary, obliged, required, needed
9. constipation, diarrhea, loose bowels, the runs, watery bowels
10. blurred, hazy, unclear, blear, faint, dim, open
11. pills, capsules, tablets, drops, lozenges
12. certain, special, regular, individual, specific
13. vision, sight, eyesight, blink
14. allergy, sensitivity, mildness, anaphylaxis
15. harden, alleviate, lessen, abate, mitigate, ease, temper, relieve
16. without, minus, less, outside, out, withhold, exteriority

17. weakness, reduction, infirmity, enfeeblement, attenuate, debilitation
18. parch, wither, scorch, shrivel, atrophy, waste, swell
19. inside, within, beside, inner, inferiority
20. with, together with, after, along with, accompanying

Part IV Language Drills Review the following drills orally.

1. His pulse is normal.
 abnormal.
 fast.
 rapid.
 slow.
 weak.
 strong.

2. Give these pills hourly.
 every hour.
 by the hour.
 on the hour.
 each hour.
 as instructed.
 as directed.
 as the need arises.
 as needed.
 when needed.
 if needed.
 should the need arise.

3. Has there been an improvement? Yes, he feels better.
 he has improved.
 there has.
 he is progressing well.
 No, he doesn't feel better.
 he hasn't improved.
 there hasn't.
 he is getting worse.
 there has been no change.
 he is the same.

4. How is his blood count? It is up.
 down.
 high.
 low.
 constant.
 normal.
 abnormal.

5. We will have to increase the dosage.
decrease medication.
amount.
prescription.
number.
quantity.
6. I tore a muscle in my back.
pulled leg.
sprained arm.
strained neck.
twisted shoulder.
injured ankle.
hurt hand.
wrenched
7. Any change in temperature?
alteration
variation
modification
deviation
- 8 The child will have to have a special formula.
diet.
medication.
treatment.
9. He hasn't improved nor has he gotten worse. He has stayed about the same.
remained about the same.
not changed.
remained unchanged.
His condition has not altered.
changed.
10. Her condition has remained stable.
constant.
regular.
consistent.
uniform.
steady.
unchanged.
well-balanced.
firm.
fixed.
set.

TAKING A PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Part IVocabulary and Pronunciation PracticeReview the pronunciation of the following words.Section A

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. appointment | 6. expectant | 11. drugs | 16. wait and see |
| 2. collects | 7. at times | 12. couple | 17. takes after |
| 3. slight | 8. complaints | 13. cousin | 18. runs in |
| 4. numb | 9. irregularities | 14. social | 19. getting along |
| 5. passed away | 10. overeating | 15. childhood | 20. on his feet |

Please fill in the following blanks with a word selected from the list provided above.

1. He is _____ most of the day. This may explain why he is so tired when he gets home at night.
2. Do not give him three pills. A(n) _____ will be enough.
3. He is the son of mother's brother. He is my _____.
4. It is not a constant pain. It only hurts _____.
5. My hand has been _____ since yesterday. I have had no feeling in it nor in my toes.
6. He has a(n) _____ with the doctor at three o'clock this afternoon.
7. You will continue to gain weight as long as you continue _____.
8. Have you noticed any other _____ in your bowel movements? If there are any other problems, please let me know.
9. She is a(n) _____ mother. She will most likely deliver next month.
10. I know that you would like to know what is bothering you, but we have to _____ what the tests will say.
11. He is very thin and nervous. His father was also thin and nervous. He _____ his father.

12. He had a _____ headache. It was not severe. It only hurt him a little.
13. He suffered with cancer for many years. After all this suffering he finally _____ just after his seventy-third birthday.
14. Most of his _____ are about pains in the back and side.
15. Many members of her family suffer from diabetes. She was told that it _____ her family, and that she should be very careful.
16. She is _____ fine now, but last month she was very ill and we were afraid that she might die.
17. Diseases which are very common among children are referred to as _____ diseases.
18. He claims that he is only a _____ drinker, meaning that he only drinks alcohol at parties, weddings, etc.
19. _____ are usually bought at a pharmacy.
20. Phlegm _____ very rapidly in my mouth. This has been bothering me because I also notice some blood in it.

Section B

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. coughing | 6. phlegm, sputum | 11. scarlet fever | 16. cancer |
| 2. hernia, rupture | 7. viral | 12. tonsilitis | 17. kidneys |
| 3. temperature | 8. diabetes | 13. diarrhea | 18. nervous |
| 4. consumptive, tubercular | 9. insomnia | 14. bones | 19. heart attack |
| 5. fever, pyrexia | 10. murmur | 15. enema | 20. farsighted |

Please fill in the following blanks with a word selected from those listed above.

1. With all that _____ in his mouth, no wonder he feels so uncomfortable. We should give him something to clear it up.
2. He got a(n) _____ from lifting all those heavy boxes.
3. He was _____ all night. No wonder that his throat is so sore.
4. Since she has been coughing up blood for three weeks, we feel that she might be _____. We had better give her further tests.
5. He has an abnormally high body temperature. He has _____.

6. She has trouble falling asleep at night. She is suffering from _____.
7. A liquid injected into the rectum either as a purgative or as a medicine is called a(n) _____.
8. Take his _____ to see if he has a fever.
9. There is no reason to be _____. Please sit down and relax.
10. I have had _____ for over three days. It must have been something I ate at your dinner.
11. An inflammation of the tonsils is called _____.
12. Her heart _____ is a result from lesions of the heart valves.
13. He broke two _____; one in his leg and another in his chest.
14. _____ separate water and waste products of metabolism from the blood and excrete them as urine through the bladder.
15. At first we thought that he fainted, but later we found out that he had had a(n) _____.
16. He sees things which are distant better than those close. He is _____ or hypermetropic.
17. _____ is a malignant new growth anywhere in the body.
18. It was caused by a virus and is therefore referred to as being _____.
19. _____ is an acute contagious disease, especially of children, caused by certain streptococci and characterized by sore throat, fever, and a red rash.
20. Sugar _____ is a chronic form of disease characterized by excess of sugar in the blood and urine, hunger, thirst, and gradual loss of weight.

Section C

Please use the words below to complete the sentences on the opposite page.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. ulcer | 6. hemorrhoids | 11. chickenpox | 16. in labor |
| 2. feces, stool | 7. pregnant | 12. passed stool, defecated | 17. miscarriage |
| 3. mumps | 8. periods | 13. deceased, dead | 18. inhales |
| 4. pneumonia | 9. hemorrhage | 14. physic, laxative | 19. exhale |
| 5. measles | 10. jaundice | 15. urinated | 20. vomited |

1. He has been married for twenty years and has seven children. He worries all the time and does not eat regularly. He has a pain in his stomach. He may have an _____.
2. She has a swelling of the parotid gland near her ear. I am not certain, but I think that she has the _____.
3. He has not gone to the toilet for four days; maybe he needs a _____.
4. The poor woman carried her child for two months and then she was in an accident. As a result of this accident she had a(n) _____.
5. Her children have a viral infection and are now suffering from the _____. They should be kept quiet, in a dark room, and they should have a lot of sleep.
6. He has an inflammation of the lungs, and he is coughing all the time. He must have _____.
7. She has been _____ five times, but has only two children. She has had three miscarriages.
8. That little boy has a pain in his chest each time he _____.
9. If someone notices blood in his _____, he had better see a doctor or go to a clinic.
10. His skin yellowed. We are not certain, but we think that he is suffering from _____.
11. Another way of saying that he had a bowel movement is to say that he _____.
12. Another way of saying that he passed water is to say that he _____.
13. That young woman who just arrived on the maternity ward has been _____ since she left her home.
14. _____ and measles are both characterized by irritations of the skin.
15. Women have monthly menstruation. These are called menses or _____.
16. She had an upset stomach, she was nauseated, and then she _____.
17. He has an irritation in the anal region. It may be _____.
18. An abnormal discharge of blood is called _____.
19. After we inhale, we _____.
20. He passed on. He is _____. His disease was fatal.

Part II Conversation Exercise

- Dr. Hung: Hello, Mrs. Dinh. Please take a seat.
Mrs. Dinh: Thank you, Doctor.
Dr. Hung: I understand that you aren't feeling well. Can you recall being sick before?
Mrs. Dinh: Yes. I have had colds. I often get an upset stomach and once in a while I get a fever.
Dr. Hung: I see. Have you ever had any serious illnesses?
Mrs. Dinh: Not many. I did have scarlet fever when I was a child. I also had the mumps and the measles. My mother once told me that one doctor said that I had a slight murmur. I'm not sure about that.
- Dr. Hung: Have you been ill recently?
Mrs. Dinh: Not really. My husband says that I have insomnia. But I guess that isn't serious.
Dr. Hung: Have you ever had chickenpox?
Have you had your tonsils out?
Have you had kidney trouble?
Have you had jaundice?
Have you had trouble with your lungs?
Have you had nervous problems?
Ever hemorrhaged?
Did you ever break any bones?
Any operations?
Mrs. Dinh: No, none of those.
Dr. Hung: Good! You sound very healthy.
Mrs. Dinh: I hope so.
- Dr. Hung: Are your parents living?
Mrs. Dinh: My mother is alive but my father passed away five years ago.
Dr. Hung: How did he die?
Mrs. Dinh: He was diabetic. He was fifty when he died.
Dr. Hung: And how old is your mother?
Mrs. Dinh: Sixty-five.
Dr. Hung: And how is she doing?
Mrs. Dinh: As well as can be expected. She has many complaints, but she seems to be as healthy as I. I hope that I take after her.
- Dr. Hung: Do you have any brothers and sisters?
Mrs. Dinh: Yes, one brother and one sister.
Dr. Hung: And how are they getting along?
Mrs. Dinh: My sister is well, but my brother suffers from diabetes, also.
Dr. Hung: Diabetes seems to run in your family.
Mrs. Dinh: I am afraid so. One of my grandparents died from it and so did a cousin of my husband.
Dr. Hung: Any other diseases in your family?
Mrs. Dinh: My aunt died of cancer and I think that one uncle died of a heart attack. I really don't know much about my family.

Dr. Hung: How long have you been married, Mrs. Dinh?
 Mrs. Dinh: Almost twenty years.
 Dr. Hung: Do you have any children?
 Mrs. Dinh: Two sons. They are both well.
 Dr. Hung: By the way, how old are you?
 Mrs. Dinh: Forty.
 Dr. Hung: You don't look it. You seem to be taking very short breaths. Do you ever have trouble breathing?
 Mrs. Dinh: Sometimes. Especially when I run up the stairs or when I swim.
 Dr. Hung: Do you ever cough up blood or phlegm?
 Mrs. Dinh: No blood, but I do collect phlegm in my mouth, and my chest usually hurts when I cough.
 Dr. Hung: I see. Do you smoke?
 Mrs. Dinh: Very little. I don't like the smell of cigarettes.
 Dr. Hung: How about drinking?
 Mrs. Dinh: Yes. But never more than a couple before dinner. You know, social drinking.

Dr. Hung: Did you ever notice any blood in your stool?
 Mrs. Dinh: No, none.
 Dr. Hung: How about sleeping? Any problems?
 Mrs. Dinh: Only when I am worried about something.
 Dr. Hung: Do you ever have trouble with your stomach? Upset stomach? Vomiting? Diarrhea? Anything like that?
 Mrs. Dinh: Seldom. Only after overeating.
 Dr. Hung: Did you ever notice a swelling in your legs? Around the ankles?
 Mrs. Dinh: My ankles swell if I am on my feet too much or too long. I also notice that my wrists swell. What would cause that? They never hurt me. They do become a little numb at times.
 Dr. Hung: A number of things could cause this swelling. We will have to wait and see.

Mrs. Dinh: Do you think it is anything serious?
 Dr. Hung: I really don't know yet. Do you notice any other irregularities?
 Mrs. Dinh: No, I do get headaches often and I often get annoyed very quickly.
 Dr. Hung: Are you allergic to anything? Foods? Drugs?
 Mrs. Dinh: No, not that I know of.
 Dr. Hung: How about penicillin?
 Mrs. Dinh: Not penicillin. I had a few injections last year when I had an infection that wouldn't heal.
 Dr. Hung: I notice that you wear glasses.
 Mrs. Dinh: Yes, I'm nearsighted. I've been that way since childhood.
 Dr. Hung: How about your teeth?
 Mrs. Dinh: Fine.

Dr. Hung: Well, Mrs. Dinh, that will be all for now. I think that you should have a thorough examination. I am sure that we shall find out what is troubling you. Please do not worry. Please see the nurse and make an appointment for your examination.
 Mrs. Dinh: Fine. Thank you very much for your trouble, Doctor.
 Dr. Hung: Goodbye, Mrs. Dinh. See you later.
 Mrs. Dinh: Goodbye, Doctor.

Part III Comprehension Exercises

Section A

After reading the above conversation, please decide which of the following sentences are correct and which are incorrect. Write a "T" for true if the sentence is correct, and an "F" for false if the sentence is incorrect. The sentence must be completely correct to be marked "T".

1. _____ Mrs. Dinh smokes a lot, but she is also only a social drinker.
2. _____ Dr. Hung sleeps very well except when he is worried.
3. _____ Mrs. Dinh has trouble breathing only when she has to walk down stairs.
4. _____ Mrs. Dinh smokes very little and doesn't swim.
5. _____ Dr. Hung knew that Mrs. Dinh was ill before she came into his office.
6. _____ The patient never had an operation nor did she ever have kidney trouble.
7. _____ Mrs. Dinh's parents are both ill but still living.
8. _____ Diabetes runs in Mrs. Dinh's family, but it has not been fatal.
9. _____ Mrs. Dinh is childless and married.
10. _____ The patient looks her age, but she is also short of breath.
11. _____ Mrs. Dinh is complaining about the pain in her wrists.
12. _____ She is always overeating and suffering from upset stomach as a result.
13. _____ She has no allergies that she knows of.
14. _____ Mrs. Dinh remembers the medical history of her family very well.
15. _____ The doctor knows what the problem is and informed the patient.
16. _____ The doctor is very unconcerned about his patient.
17. _____ Mrs. Dinh's husband feels that his wife suffers from a lack of sleep.
18. _____ There is the possibility that Mrs. Dinh had heart trouble as a child.
19. _____ Diabetes runs only in her family and not in her husband's family.
20. _____ Mrs. Dinh is having trouble with her ankles but not her wrists.

Section B

Please fill in the following blanks with a correct word. A variety of words will fit, but choose the word which would be most appropriate.

1. Now that we have finished your medical history, I think that you should have a _____ examination.
2. I can see things better that are at a distance; therefore I am _____, but she is the opposite, she is _____.
3. That patient lost a great deal of blood. She has been _____ all night.
4. That poor woman can't sleep during the day or at night; she must be suffering from _____.
5. Do any other diseases _____ in your family?
6. He has an excess of sugar in his _____; he is _____.
7. She has been coughing up _____ and _____ all night.
8. If someone has blood in his _____, or if he has a constant _____, he should see a doctor as soon as possible.
9. I would not say that your child is suffering from heart trouble, but he does have a slight heart _____.
10. Your _____ is for three o'clock this afternoon. Please do not be late.
11. _____ gathers in my mouth and causes me to swallow excessively.
12. My father _____ on four years ago.
13. Have you noticed any other _____ in your stool or phlegm?
14. I have little feeling in my legs in the morning. My wrists are also _____.
15. She had an upset stomach for two days. The laxative didn't help, but then she _____, and she now feels better.
16. I can see things at a distance very well, but things close up are often blurred. I have been _____ since adulthood.
17. I _____ to leave the hospital yesterday, but the doctor told me that I will have to wait a few more days.
18. This is her child. She says that she never wants to get _____ again.
19. Please sit down and take it easy. You get so _____ that you make me _____.
20. Since the laxative didn't clean you out, we will have to give you a(n) _____.

Section C

Select the answer to the question which is most appropriate. Encircle the letter next to the correct answer.

1. Do you smoke?
 - a. Off and on.
 - b. On Monday.
 - c. Only when I burn.
 - d. No, I don't have a cigarette.
2. Are there other diseases that run in your family?
 - a. Yes, none.
 - b. Some that I know of.
 - c. None that I know of.
 - d. I am not running away from the disease.
3. Have you had your tonsils out?
 - a. Yes, and then I put them back in.
 - b. Once in a while.
 - c. Yes, in 1957.
 - d. They hurt.
4. How about your teeth? Have you had any trouble with them?
 - a. I have false teeth.
 - b. No, my teeth are filled, and I feel fine with false teeth.
 - c. Yes, my teeth are troubling you.
 - d. I never go to the doctor.
5. Are you allergic to penicillin?
 - a. Yes. Are you?
 - b. No, but I am allergic to money.
 - c. Not that I know of.
 - d. My mother is allergic to everything except penicillin.
6. Are you troubled with diarrhea?
 - a. I have no troubles.
 - b. At the end of the month.
 - c. Seldom.
 - d. On weekdays.
7. Do you ever notice blood in your stool?
 - a. I have no stool.
 - b. I can't look.
 - c. I never look.
 - d. Only when I urinate.
8. How did he die?
 - a. Of smoking.
 - b. Of insomnia.
 - c. Of sickness.
 - d. Of cancer.
9. Do you have trouble sleeping?
 - a. Not unless I drink some wine.
 - b. I seldom fall asleep.
 - c. I never trouble any one while they are sleeping.
 - d. I take a nap while I'm sleeping.
10. Did you have scarlet fever when you were a child?
 - a. No, as a child I had many fevers.
 - b. Yes, but it was not serious.
 - c. Yes, I will.
 - d. I hope so.

Section D

In each of the following groups of words one word does not belong.
The other words have something in common which excludes this particular
word. Please underline the word that doesn't belong in the group.

1. stool, feces, urine, waste, vomit
2. in labor, pregnant, laborer, expecting, delivering, miscarriage
3. chickenpox, hemorrhoids, mumps, measles, jaundice
4. breathe, exhale, wheeze, inhale, aspire
5. die, passed away, pass by, dead, deceased
6. vomit, puke, throw up, finish, regurgitate
7. abort, miscarriage, deliver, stillbirth
8. kidney, lungs, heart, bones, liver, stomach
9. consumptive, tubercular, wheeze, tuberculosis
10. saliva, phlegm, sputum, spit, diarrhea .
11. anxious, worried, constipated, nervous
12. blind, farsighted, murmur, nearsighted
13. the runs, constipation, diarrhea, loose bowels, runny bowels
14. pyrexia, mumps, cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, deceased
15. inflamed, sore, painful, characterized, annoying, troublesome
16. sister, mother, patient, husband, son, daughter, cousin
17. unclear, not certain, indefinite, vague, obvious, dim
18. once, twice, three times, several times, ten times
19. unmarried, single, divorced, happy, bachelor, widow
20. sometimes, once in a while, never, often, twice, many times
21. bleeding, hemorrhaging, discharging, festering, aborting, worrying
22. diseases, sicknesses, illnesses, ailments, curatives, infirmities
23. sons, daughters, offspring, children, mates, kids
24. never, not ever, never once, forever, none whatsoever, not at all
25. often, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, once in a while, almost never

Part IV Language Drills

Please review the following drills orally.

1. Have you had your tonsils out? Yes, I have.
a tonsillectomy? No, I haven't.
tonsillitis?
your appendix out?
appendicitis?
an appendectomy?
2. Have you had the mumps? Yes, I have.
scarlet fever? No, I haven't.
liver trouble?
nervous problems?
jaundice?
a heart attack?
diarrhea?
3. Does he have diabetes? Yes, he has diabetes.
Is he diabetic? Yes, he is diabetic.
Does he suffer from diabetes? Yes, he suffers from diabetes.
No, he hasn't.
4. How is she getting along? Well.
How is she doing? She is doing well.
How is she? She is fine.
She is getting along well.
Not very well.
She isn't doing very well.
She isn't getting along very well.
About the same.
There has been no change.
5. Do your legs swell?
Do you ever notice a swelling in your legs?
Do your legs ever become swollen?
Yes, they swell sometimes.
Yes, they often are swollen.
Yes, I often have a swelling in my legs.
No, I don't.
6. Do you have any allergies?
Are you allergic to anything?
Yes, I am allergic to penicilin.
milk.
citrus.
pollen.
Yes, I have some allergies.
7. Do you ever cough up blood?
expectorate?
spit up?
spit?
No, never.
Seldom.
At times.
Occasionally.
Yes, frequently.
Often.
Only after running a great deal.
coughing

8. Do you ever notice blood in your stool?
in your feces?
when you go to the bathroom?
when you pass stool?
when you defecate?
when you pass water?
when you urinate?
when you relieve yourself?

9. Does it hurt when you cough?
defecate?
run up the stairs?
urinate?
I squeeze your arm?
I touch your leg?
I rub your hand?

Yes, it does.
a little.
very much.
No, it doesn't.
not at all.

10. Are your parents living?
alive?
still with us?
Have your parents passed on?
passed away?
died?

Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.
No, they haven't passed on.
passed away.
Yes, they have.
My mother is living, but my
father passed away.

11. Has swelling been noted?
bleeding observed?
diabetes noticed?
fever
coughing
irritation
constipation
pain
loss of weight
nausea
vomiting
wheezing

Yes, it has.
No, it hasn't.

12. She had an attack of coughing.
diarrhea.
the mumps.
scarlet fever.
malaria.
fever.
flu.
influenza.

Part IVocabulary and Pronunciation Practice

Please review the following words, word fragments, and their meanings.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>pathos</u> : disease, suffering | 18. <u>geriatric</u> : old age |
| 2. <u>plasty</u> : to bring forth, make, mold | 19. <u>pharmaco</u> : drug, medicine |
| 3. <u>ophthal</u> : eye | 20. <u>uro</u> : pertaining to urine |
| 4. <u>derm</u> : skin | 21. <u>thoracic</u> : pertaining to chest |
| 5. <u>neuro</u> : nerve | 22. <u>obstetric</u> : midwife |
| 6. <u>pulmo</u> : lung | 23. <u>allergy</u> : an altered reaction
of body tissue |
| 7. <u>gyn</u> : woman | 24. <u>surgery</u> : handwork |
| 8. <u>cardi</u> : heart | 25. <u>internal</u> : within, inside |
| 9. <u>gastr</u> : stomach | 26. <u>prevent</u> : stop, avoid |
| 10. <u>enter</u> : intestine | 27. <u>pais, paid</u> : concerning children |
| 11. <u>oto</u> : ear | 28. <u>rehabilitate</u> : restore, build again |
| 12. <u>ortho</u> : straight | 29. <u>nasus</u> : nose |
| 13. <u>radi</u> : ray | 30. <u>vasa</u> : vessel |
| 14. <u>proct</u> : rectum, anus | 31. <u>laryn</u> : voice, throat |
| 15. <u>osteo</u> : bone | 32. <u>-ology</u> : study of |
| 16. <u>psycho</u> : mind, soul | 33. <u>-iatry</u> : healing |
| 17. <u>anesthesia</u> : loss of pain | 34. <u>-iatics</u> : treatment |

*Original Latin or Greek meanings.

Part II

Listed below are various medical specialties. Please read the following carefully, noting their meaning from the information provided in the previous section.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. surgery | 16. cardiology |
| 2. pathology | 17. gastroenterology |
| 3. allergy | 18. neurological surgery |
| 4. rehabilitation | 19. radiology |
| 5. dermatology | 20. urology |
| 6. otolaryngology | 21. thoracic surgery |
| 7. proctology | 22. child psychiatry |
| 8. obstetrics | 23. neurology |
| 9. preventive medicine | 24. plastic surgery |
| 10. internal medicine | 25. pulmonary diseases |
| 11. cardiovascular disease | 26. ophthalmology |
| 12. anesthesiology | 27. orthopedic surgery |
| 13. psychiatry | 28. gynecology |
| 14. pediatrics | 29. geriatrics |
| 15. physical medicine | 30. pharmacology |
| | 31. general practitioner |
| | 32. nuclear medicine |

Please read the following sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct word selected from the preceding list.

1. The branch of medicine which deals with and treats the essential nature of disease is called _____. It is especially concerned with the structural and functional changes in tissues and organs of the body.
2. _____ is concerned with the study of the urinary tract and the genital organs. It is concerned with formation of the kidney stone along with other urinary tract problems.
3. If someone wants to study the branch of medicine which deals with the temporary loss of pain, he should study _____. It is concerned especially with the loss of pain to permit surgery or other painful procedures.
4. If I have a skin rash or an itching of the skin, I might go to a doctor who has specialized in _____.
5. Diseases of the rectum are studied in _____.
6. If someone has pneumonia, he might be taken to a doctor who specializes in _____.
7. _____ is a branch of medicine which deals with the use of radioactive substances in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.
8. The concern of _____ is with the restoration or reconstruction of body structure that is or has been damaged by injury or by disease.
9. _____ deals with the ears, nose, and throat.
10. His leg did not grow correctly and it is now deformed or malformed. His mother should get him to a doctor who is a specialist in _____.
11. If someone wants to study the branch of medicine which deals with the development and treatment of children and with the care of childhood diseases, he must study _____.
12. The specific area of medicine which deals with the management of pregnancy, labor, and the treatment of the child after labor is known as _____.
13. The study of the heart and its functions is called _____.
14. Diseases not usually treated surgically, allergies for example, are the concern of _____.
15. _____ is the treatment of disease by physical energy and skill. In this speciality, an operation is usually performed to correct a physical defect.

16. The branch of medicine dealing with the study and treatment of the stomach, intestines, and colon is called _____.
17. A specialist in matters pertaining to the heart and blood vessels is concerned with _____.
18. _____ uses physical means in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. It includes the use of heat, cold, water, light, electricity, manipulation, massage, exercise and mechanical devices.
19. Surgery which is done in the chest is known as _____.
20. The branch of medicine which deals with the disorders of the organ of thought, judgment, emotions, and the mental life including both conscious and unconscious processes is _____.
21. A _____ is a person who has studied general medicine, but has not specialized in any one branch.
22. The study of the nervous system is called _____.
23. The study and practice of _____ seeks to avoid disease by preventing it.
24. _____ is concerned with surgery of the nervous system.
25. The study and treatment of the diseases of the female, particularly of the genital, urinary or rectal organs, is _____.
26. The study of the disorders in thought of children is _____.
27. _____ is a condition produced by exposure to a particular substance. It is an exaggerated or abnormal reaction to substances, situations, or physical states harmless to most people.
28. _____ is the restoring to health of a person physically handicapped.
29. The study of drugs, their origin, nature, properties and their effect upon living organisms is called _____.
30. _____ is a branch of medicine dealing with the aged and the problems of aging.
31. If a person is having eye trouble, he had better see a specialist in _____.
32. _____ is a branch of medicine which deals with radiant energy in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

PART III

Identification of Medical Specialists

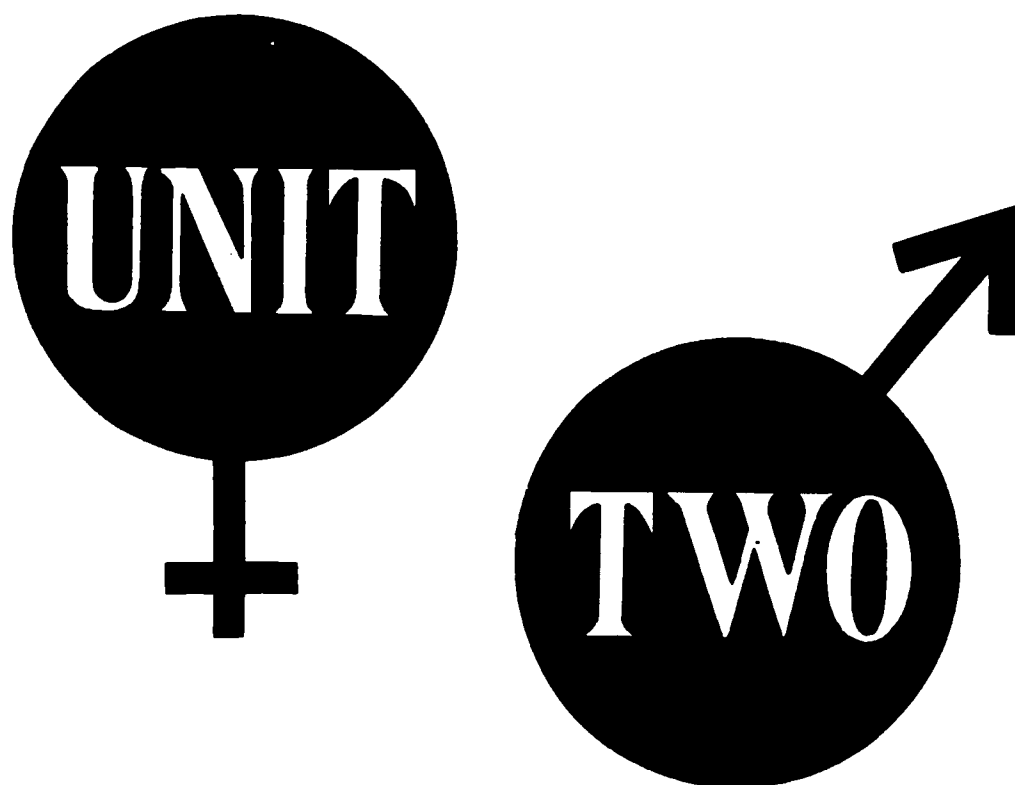
Review the pronunciation of the following specialists.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. obstetrician | 6. ophthalmologist | 11. pathologist | 16. plastic surgeon |
| 2. cardiologist | 7. orthopedic surgeon | 12. internist | 17. radiologist |
| 3. proctologist | 8. dermatologist | 13. general practitioner | 18. thoracic surgeon |
| 4. pharmacologist | 9. psychiatrist | | 19. urologist |
| 5. neurologist | 10. gynecologist | 14. allergist | 20. anesthesiologist |
| | | 15. pediatrician | |

Please read the following statements, and then identify the specialist who most probably made the statement.

1. I've finished most of my tests, and I'm almost certain that the tumor is malignant. _____
2. I'll need to take two more shots of the left leg before I can make a complete interpretation of the films. _____
3. The fetus is not in a normal position, and I am sure there will be some complications during delivery. _____
4. The disease is very contagious, and unless we bring it under control immediately, we'll have an epidemic on our hands. _____
5. If the growth is removed carefully, there won't be too much loss of motor function. _____
6. I don't think that you have to worry about his size. He is only a little smaller than other children of 10 months. _____
7. His problems do not seem connected to genital or urinary malfunctions. I don't think that he should see me. I would suggest an internist. _____
8. I understand that you have had this rash for over three months and that it has now begun to spread. Have you noticed any other irregularities? _____
9. I don't think that it is necessary to give him a general; a local will be sufficient. You will be working only on his toes. _____
10. Reconstruction of the entire right cheek will be necessary. Grafts of skin and tissue will be necessary for the rebuilding of both her arms. Her burns were extremely severe. _____

11. I think that you are reading too much, and you probably don't have the correct lighting. The next thing we have to do is to give you some tests. _____
12. This tracing of the heart shows a definite block. Hypertrophy also seems to be present. _____
13. You have had a very wide range of tests and examinations. There does not seem to be anything organically wrong with you. You have been referred to me because you might be having emotional problems. Please relax and tell me what is on your mind. _____
14. This is not a very serious problem. It is a very common occurrence. Hemorrhoids are a minor problem. I had a patient this morning suffering from rectal carcinoma. He has real problems. _____
15. Your sneezing is caused by dust. There is little you can do about that. Your tests show that should avoid citrus fruits and all forms of citric acid. This explains the itching and rash. There is certainly something you can do about that. _____
16. I removed part of his right lung. His left lung is in perfect condition. He will have to have repeated examinations from now on. _____
17. I certainly will fill this prescription for you, but there seems to be something wrong. The dosage seems too large. If you don't mind, I will call your doctor and check with him. _____
18. The deformity of his left foot was corrected in my first operation. It will take at least two more operations to correct his right foot. _____
19. You have been referred to me because your internist felt that your condition may be due to a malfunction in either your reproductive organs or in your pelvic organs. I hope that I can help you. _____
20. I have been practicing medicine here for over thirty years. Frankly, I am not a specialist. I have had a great deal of experience. When I get a patient who I cannot help, I always send him to a specialist who I feel will be helpful. _____



**VOCABULARY
EXERCISES
and REVIEW**

FRAMES 1 - 50

The following vocabulary exercises are meant as a support for the medical terminology exercises which will follow in Lesson 17. It is important that the following words be understood so as to facilitate the learning of the more involved words to follow.

Part I

Please underline the words in each of the following choices which can complete the sentence while retaining the meaning of the item. One or more choices can be underlined since it is possible that more than one choice is correct. Please look for clues or hints in the item before making your choices.

1. There was a calculus (inside of, near, by, within, in) the kidney. The calculus was not located outside the kidney.
2. Her condition resulted in a(n) (tendency, deficiency, addiction, verge) to bleeding. The condition made it more likely that she would bleed.
3. The treatment resulted in a (breaking up, dissolution, formation, disintegration, cracking) of a blood clot. The blood clot was removed.
4. She suffered from a vitamin deficiency. She (lacked, consumed, had a shortage of, had an insufficient supply of) a vitamin.
5. There was a presence of a thrombus. The thrombus was (lacking, found, located, present, there, absent).
6. There was abnormal bleeding. The bleeding was (expected, unusual, irregular, natural, atypical, anomalous).
7. The formation and development of blood is called hematopoiesis. The development and (making, clotting, stoppage, coagulation) of blood is called hematopoiesis.
8. They resemble one another. They (are identical, look alike, appear similar, seem to look about the same, are dissimilar).

9. It is in an abnormal condition. The (state, shape, form, situation, position, resemblance) is abnormal.
10. The heart has a functional deficiency. It doesn't (work, pump, move, smell, act) correctly.
11. Hemat- pertains to the blood or the blood vessels. It (is connected with, has something to do with, deals with, suggests, records) the blood or blood vessels.
12. A mature blood cell is one which is (underdeveloped, developing, inactive, active, developed).
13. There was a free flow of blood. The blood (clotted, moved, discharged, passed, ran, narrowed).
14. There was pressure on his leg. There was (stress, strain, tension, envelopment, pain) on his leg.
15. As a result of the medication, there was narrowing of the artery. It (contracted, restricted, became inhibited, expanded, retracted, constricted, compressed). Now the blood will flow with greater difficulty.
16. The pain was due to the twisting of a vein. The vein (buckled, knotted, narrowed, expanded).
17. Pain was around the wrist. It was (for, against, near, in the area of, distant from) the wrist.
18. Please give a description of the area. Please tell me (where it is, what it looks like, how it looks, how it appears, if it is painful).
19. A phlebograph is a(n) (organism, instrument, means, apparatus, device, implement) for recording the venous pulse.
20. There was thickening of the artery walls. The walls (expanded, grew thinner, widened, became irritated).
21. She had a seizure of acute pain in the back. The pain was (recent, severe, constant, piercing, penetrating, dull).
22. That instrument is used to (note, change, advance, record, transcribe, reform) the beat of the heart.

23. There was destruction of the skin. There was (dissolution, deterioration, corrosion, wasting, wearing away, wasting away, distortion) of the skin.
24. He is very familiar with that subject. He is a(n) (expert, specialist, authority, examiner).
25. A spherical bacteria found in the skin is called dermococcus. The bacteria is (round, ampullaceous, globate, skinny, superficial).
26. You will have to treat that condition. It will have to be (doctored, removed, given medication, given therapy, punctured).
27. Tenderness was found in the lower back. It was (placed, located, noticed, observed, noted) in the lower back.
28. Tending to produce epithelium is termed epitheliogenic. (Inclined to, Likely to, Expected to, Hoped to) produce epithelium is termed epitheliogenic.
29. It is composed of tissue. It is (formed of, made of, inclined to, covered by) tissue.
30. A hymenotome is used for cutting membranes. It is used for(severance, dissection, bisection, excision, disembowelment, cleaning) of membranes.
31. Her condition developed from an earlier condition. Her previous condition (caused, followed, resulted in, matured into) her present condition.
32. What else do you know regarding her condition? What else do you know (about, with reference to, relative to, resembling) her condition?
33. Membranous shreds were found in the urine. The (large, small, minute, bloody) parts of the membrane were found in the urine.
34. The spinal cord is enveloped by a membrane. It is (wrapped, surrounded, encircled, encompassed, covered, defined, protected) by a membrane.
35. Membranous attachment of bones to each other is called meningosis. The membrane (connects, unites, adds, appends, fastens, deforms) the bones to each other.
36. It is used for performing examinations of the eye. It is used to (make, conduct, carry out, ~~execute~~, tend) examinations of the eye.

37. Before the doctor would suggest any medication, he had to look the patient over. The patient had to be (restricted, examined, tested, treated, cured).
38. There was hardening of the mammary gland. The mammary gland became (insensitive, indurated, sclerosed, callous, distended).
39. It is shaped like a nipple. It's (sized, formed, molded, structured, patterned, built, colored) like a nipple.
40. A histotribe is used for crushing tissue. It is used to (beat, pressure, press, squeeze, hurt) tissue.
41. There was a change in movement in the tissues of the body. There was a change in (texture, form, shape, motion, action) in the tissues of the body.
42. Change in the composition was noted. The (color, make up, contents, constitution, ingredients, arrangement) of the urine changed.
43. Connective tissue is used to (bind and support, cut and bind, hold and sustain, refrain and support) other tissue and organs of the body.
44. It resembles flesh. It (protects, irritates, looks like, is similar to, approximates) flesh.
45. It is hairy. It is (bald, covered, covered with hair, like hair, hirsute).
46. The hair was very brittle. The hair (breaks easily, is easily broken, is gray, falls out easily, cracks easily).
47. There was a rapid loss of hair. The hair (became bald, fell out quickly, was replaced, dropped out fast).
48. The area was sensitive to touch. It was sensitive to (contact, pressure, feeling, motion, rubbing, palpation).
49. This instrument is used for holding the eye still. It is used (to keep the eye still, to refrain the eye from moving, to move the eye, to examine the eye, for testing the eye).
50. There was a steady flow of blood. The flow was (regular, constant, interrupted, irritating, irregular, even).

Part II Review

(The following review exercises cover vocabulary frames 1-50.)

Section A

In Column I you will find 10 words and/or phrases. In Column II you will find 20 words and/or phrases. In the first space provided in Column I, place the letter next to the word which is its closest synonym. In the second space write the letter of the word which is its closest antonym.

A-1

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
(Synonyms)	(Antonyms)		
1. clotting	_____	a. breaking up	k. atypical
2. abnormal	_____	b. shortage of	l. abundance of
3. within	_____	c. unification	m. soft
4. dissolution	_____	d. coagulation	n. fell out
5. lack of	_____	e. inclination	o. sclerosed
6. tendency	_____	f. inside of	p. replaced
7. removed	_____	g. compressed	q. usual
8. narrowed	_____	h. taken out	r. expanded
9. callous	_____	i. freeing	s. was replaced
10. dropped out	_____	j. disinclination	t. without

A-2

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>	
(Synonyms)	(Antonyms)		
1. covered	_____	a. unlimited	k. soothe
2. irritate	_____	b. enclosed	l. continous
3. constant	_____	c. sore	m. shrunk
4. restricted	_____	d. overlooked	n. relaxation
5. tender	_____	e. deteriorating	o. irregular
6. examined	_____	f. exposed	p. confined
7. expanded	_____	g. thriving	q. widened
8. wasting away	_____	h. annoy	r. in the area of
9. near	_____	i. inspected	s. strain
10. stress	_____	j. distant	t. insensitive

Section B

Below you will find ten words. In the sentences which follow them, place either the word itself or a form of this word in the blanks provided. Each item uses different forms of the same word. The sentence will give a suggestion as to what form is to be used.

COMPOSE

DEVELOP

HARD

NORMAL

SPECIAL

CONTRACT

FORM

IRRITATE

SENSE

SURROUND

1. a. The _____ of the disease has been slow.
b. I hope it doesn't _____ into something more serious.
c. It is _____ into something different from what we expected.
2. a. He still has not determined the _____ of the drug.
b. It is _____ mostly of blood and water.
c. It is made up of separate parts or elements. It is a _____.
3. a. It is enclosed. It is _____.
b. Her _____ are not healthy. Her environment is not healthy.
4. a. He is _____. He conforms to standard behavior.
b. _____ is the state of being normal.
c. Body temperature was _____. It was made normal.
d. His behavior was very odd. These _____ are not recent.
e. He _____ eats one full meal a day.
f. It is below normal. It is _____.

5.
 - a. He is very _____. He gets annoyed easily.
 - b. A(n) _____ usually stimulates an inflammatory response.
 - c. His cheek is _____. It is inflamed.
 - d. He finds loud music very _____.
 - e. It is a(n) _____. It tends to annoy.
 - f. He is suffering from _____ of the back.

6.
 - a. He is very _____. He is highly responsive to certain agents.
 - b. It is _____. It shows good judgement.
 - c. It is stupid. It is _____.
 - d. He was knocked unconscious. He was knocked _____.
 - e. The _____ is a part of the brain or the brain itself regarded as the seat of sensation.
 - f. He is _____ to wool.
 - g. _____ pertains to the senses or to sensation.
 - h. _____ is an unstrained indulgence in sensual pleasure.
 - i. He had a(n) _____ of pain.
 - j. His discovery was _____. It was phenomenal.
 - k. Sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch are the _____ by which man and animals perceive stimuli operating from outside or inside the body.
 - l. It went by _____. It was not perceived.

7.
 - a. The valves _____. They were drawn together.
 - b. _____ was lessened because of the medication.
 - c. It is _____. It is capable of producing contraction or of contracting.
 - d. To shrink is to _____.
 - e. It is capable of contraction, and is therefore, _____.
 - f. _____ is a shortening or distortion of muscular tissue due to spasm, scar, or paralysis.

8. a. It is _____. It has no shape.
b. He has a(n) _____ of the foot.
c. The _____ of the scars was expected.
d. _____ years give form and shape. They help to mold.
e. You will have to _____ your way of living if you want to live much longer.
f. The report must _____. It must be done according to regulations.
g. He has had this _____ since birth. He is crippled.
9. a. He needs a(n) _____ knife to cut that tissue.
b. His _____ is surgery.
c. _____ is now expected of most doctors.
d. She is now a(n) _____ in urology.
e. He has a(n) _____ interest in that patient.
f. It is _____ warm today. It is very warm.
10. a. He suffered from _____ of the arteries.
b. The area is tender. It is not _____.
c. The flesh _____ around the breast over the past month.
d. It is _____ for him to see. He sees with difficulty.
e. He is _____ of hearing. He is partly deaf.
f. He is _____. He is not sick at all.

Part I

Please underline the words in each of the following choices which can complete the sentence while retaining the meaning of the item. One or more choices can be underlined since it is possible that more than one choice is correct. Please look for clues or hints in the item before making your choices.

51. Hold your arm steady. Hold it (even, high, fixed, firm upside down). Don't move it.
52. After the removal of the glass, the wound healed rapidly. It healed rapidly after the glass had been (taken out, displaced, disinfected, dislodged, eliminated).
53. It is the sum of what is known regarding the pharynx. It is (all, some the total, something) of what we know about the pharynx.
54. It bled, and the doctor was called. The doctor was called (after the bleeding started, when the bleeding started, because the bleeding started, as a result of the bleeding, in time for the bleeding).
55. It is all we know regarding the veins. It is all we know (about, concerning, dealing with, except for) the veins.
56. There was downward displacement of the tear sac. The displacement was (elevated, toward a lower position, uplifting, lower).
57. Part of the arm was affected. The arm was (totally, partially, completely, not completely) affected.
58. The pain was piercing. It was (sharp, penetrating, deep, constant, limited to one area, infrequent).
59. The skin was pierced. It was (penetrated, cut through, eliminated, irritated, soothed).
60. A rhinometer is an instrument for measuring the nose or its cavities. It is used to find out the (value, extent, capacity, dimensions, relationships) within the nose or its cavities.

61. His sense of smell is limited. He cannot (see, distinguish odors, walk, recognize smells, limp) well.
62. It is an instrument for measuring cavities of the body. It is used for (changing the location of, constricting, expanding parts of, determining the extent of, finding out the size of, gauging the dimensions of) the cavities of the body.
63. That treatment will involve acute abdominal pain. It will (result in, depend upon, include, cause, incur) abdominal pain.
64. It is used for covering raw surfaces. It is used as a(n) (tegument, ligament, muscle, top, crust, sheath, overlay, screen).
65. Cololysis is an operation of freeing the colon from adhesions. The operation is a (uniting, connecting, loosening, releasing, unloosening) of the colon from adhesions.
66. The thorax required opening. The thorax needed (repair, stretching, expanding, ventilation, cleaning, exploring).
67. The tissue was raw. It was (inflamed, sore, tight, thick, cut, sore but not inflamed).
68. Only the surface was affected. The condition was (painless, superficial, painful, only concerned with the top, deep but not connected with top-most area, concerned with the exterior).
69. The wound was closed by suture. The (cut, abrasion, injury, bruise, contusion) was closed by suture.
70. He has a disorder of the liver. He has a(n) (pain in, ailment of, disease in, concern about) his liver.
71. It is in the region of the spine. It is in the (area, center, periphery, inside) of the spine.
72. The purpose of the operation was to repair the damage done to the femur. The damage was to be (corrected, healed, rectified, improved).
73. There was distention or stretching of the gallbladder. The gallbladder was (extended, expanded, swollen, edematous, full of water, out of shape, shapeless).

74. There was loss of strength due to ganglionic disease. The ganglionic disease caused a (weakened condition, debilitation, rehabilitation, weakness, distemper, a lessening in physical power, a return to growth).
75. Meningosis is membranous attachment of bones to each other. The bones are (joined, separated, tied to one another, joined but not to one another, joined to another part, disjointed).
76. Only a portion of the small intestine was inflamed. The intestine was (totally, partially, somewhat, a little, not totally, not completely, wholly) inflamed.
77. Psychology deals with the mind. The mind is (studied in, covered by, a concern of, investigated in, characterized by) psychology.
78. Psychosis is a deep, far-reaching, and prolonged behavior disorder. The behavior disorders are deep, prolonged and (have only minor effect, are of little consequence, have only immediate effect, will affect conditions on an major scale, extensive).
79. He had a sudden attack of fever. The fever (was expected, came on quickly, demanded attention, remained a long time, had a sudden onset, was not anticipated, appeared unexpectedly).
80. The condition was characterized by rash and nervousness. Rash and nervousness (typified, distinguished, depicted, were features of, were present during, caused, announced) the condition.
81. Her weakened state was prolonged by the lack of proper food. The weakened state (was made longer, limited, extended, reduced, increased, lengthened) because of the poor diet.
82. His behavior is very strange. His (manner, habits, ways, physique, texture, way of doing things, attitude) is very strange.
83. Psychoplegia is a sudden attack of mental weakness. It is a sudden attack of (anxiety, dementia, melancholy, depression, ego).
84. His leg is very weak. It is (debilitated, frail, feeble, vital).
85. The wound was deep. It was (extensive, superficial, long, painful, way below the surface).
86. The tumor is composed of mucous tissue. It is (made of, formed from, dependent on, constituted of) mucous tissue.

87. The pancreas is a large gland behind the stomach which is concerned in digestion. The pancreas (is connected with, has something to do with, develops from, has a part in) digestion.
88. It arose in the lung. It (grew, developed, settled, remained, began, originated) in the lung.
89. Occurring off and on. (Happening, Coming, Existing, Appearing, Measuring) off and on.
90. The infection is near the chin. It is (by, within, next to, not far from, in close proximity to, on) the chin.
91. A podogram is a print or outline of the sole of the foot. The (profile, contours, silhouette, shape, weight) of the foot is seen in its outline.
92. It is used for holding the eyelids apart. It is used to (remove, separate, keep apart, disjoin, untie) the eyelids.
93. A wart is a horny growth. It is a(n) (tumor, abnormal mass, depression, limitation of flow).
94. The pain came and went, but it was severe. It was not constant and it was (very painful, slight, regular, great, intense).
95. Bite down. Use your (tongue, lips, cheeks, teeth, jaw).
96. It is a female condition. It is a condition concerned with (sex, sex glands, female sex organs, birth control, family planning).
97. There was abnormal softness of the aorta. The aorta was (constant, inflamed, excessively pliable, very flaccid, slightly bent, not hard).
98. Only the main vein was inflamed. Only the (swollen, chief, superficial, secondary, principal) vein was inflamed.
99. Angiectopia is abnormal position or course of a vessel. An abnormal position or (route, flow, stream, progress, passage, current, size, shape) of a vessel is known as angiectopia.
100. It is an instrument for registering movements of the arterial pulse. It is an instrument for (marking, recording, regulating, changing, limiting) the movements of the arterial pulse.

Part II Review

(The following review exercises cover vocabulary frames 1-100.)

Section A

Please complete the following sentences by selecting from Column II the word or phrase that best completes the sentences in Column I. Place the letter next to your choice in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. Hold your arm steady. Hold it ____.
2. It is all we know. It is the ____.
3. Part of the arm was affected. The arm was ____.
4. He had a disorder of the heart. He had a(n) ____ of the heart.
5. The displacement was lower. It was ____.
6. The tissue was raw. It was ____.
7. The skin was pierced. It was ____.
8. The wound was deep. It was not ____.
9. Psychology deals with the ____.
10. His leg is debilitated. It is ____.
11. He had a sudden attack of fever. The attack was not ____.
12. Use your teeth. Bite ____.
13. It seldom appears. It seldom ____.
14. It began in the stomach. It ____ in the stomach.
15. It happened off and on. It was ____.
16. It will incur severe pain. It will ____.
17. It was in the periphery of the spine. It was ____ the spine.
18. It was closely sutured. A ____ was closed.
19. He cannot distinguish odors. His ____ has suffered.
20. A podogram is a print or ____.

Column II

- a. penetrated
- b. outline of the foot
- c. superficial
- d. partially affected
- e. toward a lower position
- f. sense of smell
- g. cut
- h. inflamed
- i. cause acute pain
- j. still
- k. arose
- l. irregular
- m. around
- n. frail
- o. happens
- p. ailment
- q. gradual
- r. mind
- s. down
- t. sum of what we know

Section B

Below you will find ten words. In the sentences which follow them, write either the word itself or a form of this word in the blanks provided. Each item uses different forms of the same word. The sentences will give a suggestion as to what form is to be used.

ACT	CONNECT	DEPRESS	INFLAME	TREAT
CONDITION	CONSTRUCT	DESCRIBE	MEDICATE	WEAK

1. a. There is no _____ between his fever and the constipation.
b. _____ tissue connects, supports, or surrounds other tissues, organs, etc., and occurs in various forms throughout the body
c. I cannot _____ the ideas. I can see no relationship.
d. That tissue serves as a(n) _____ between the bones.
e. The light is out because the electricity was _____.
2. a. He has a(n) _____ in the right arm, but his left one is fine.
b. He has been a(n) _____ ever since he was a child.
c. This solution will _____ the medication.
d. Her voice is very _____. I can hardly hear her.
e. Of the three methods, I think that this one is the _____.
f. She is _____ today than she was yesterday.
g. Women are often referred to as the _____ sex.
3. a. The medication should be given on _____ that she does not improve.
b. The agreement was _____. It is subject to certain terms.
c. He has become _____ to the treatment. He has grown accustomed to it.
d. He agreed _____. There were no terms.

4. a. He feels _____. He feels low and gloomy.
b. A(n) _____ is an area lower than the surrounding area.
c. It is a(n) _____. It has the quality of lowering the vital activities. It is a sedative.
d. That film will _____ you. See something else.
e. Use a tongue _____ to hold down the tongue.
f. _____ the speed. Lower it
g. A(n) _____ is any of a class of drugs used in the treatment of mental depression for raising the spirits.
5. a. Please _____ her condition. What does she look like?
b. He gave a very detailed _____ of her case. We all have a clear picture of what happened to the patient.
c. His account was very _____. It was very clear.
d. The accident was terrible. It was simply _____.
6. a. _____ is characterized by redness, swelling, pain, tenderness, heat, and disturbed function of an area of the body.
b. It is a(n) _____ situation. It can blow up at any time.
c. It is _____. It is combustible.
d. The tissue was raised to a morbid state. It was _____.
e. Her eyes were _____ from crying.
7. a. Since the disease was _____ early, there was no danger of death.
b. The doctor has been _____ her for three months and there still has been no sign of change.
c. The _____ lasted for five months.

8. a. The vein was _____. It was compressed.
- b. A muscle that constricts a hollow part of the body, as the pharynx, is called a _____.
- c. It is _____. It tightens.
- d. Her growth was _____ because of poor diet.
- e. You will have to _____ the flow if you want to slow or stop the natural course or flow of the vein.
9. a. You will have to limit your physical _____. You will have to slow down.
- b. She is a very _____ person. She is always busy.
- c. What _____ did the doctor take? What did he do?
- d. He has been _____ very strangely lately. His behavior has been odd.
- e. What was the _____ cause of his death? What was the real cause?
- f. _____ remedies provide immediate results.
- g. _____ immunity is immunity resulting from the production of antibodies within an organism.
- h. It _____ happened. It is not a story.
- i. He had to adjust to the _____ of life. He had to adjust to its realities.
10. a. It is curable. It is susceptible to medical treatment. It is _____.
- b. His _____ knowledge is very broad, but his knowledge of concepts outside his field is limited.
- c. He is a medical corpsman. He is a(n) _____.
- d. It has the function of medicating. It is _____.
- e. The _____ was applied and seems to be working.
- f. To _____ is to treat with medicine.
- g. _____ refers to medicine and surgery.
- h. _____ refers to medicine and law, or to medical jurisprudence.
- i. Take your _____ if you expect to get better.

Part I

Please underline the words in each of the following choices which can complete the sentence while retaining the meaning of the item. One or more choices can be underlined since it is possible that more than one choice is correct. Please look for clues or hints in the item before making your choices.

101. The mensentery is the fold of peritoneum which attaches intestines to the abdominal wall. The mensentery is a (ridge, groove, crease, hollow, line) of the peritoneum which attaches intestines to the abdominal wall.
102. An esophagometer is an instrument for measuring the length of the esophagus. The (shape, extent, distance, reach, size, color, direction, movement) of the esophagus is measured by an esophagometer.
103. He is very nervous. He is (tense, anxious, restless, worried, distressed, tensed up, upset, very jumpy, negligent).
104. The contents of the medication was stated on the label. The (ingredients, makeup, main substance, texture, value) of the medication is/are stated on the label.
105. Feebleness of mind was noted. (Weakness of mind, Amentia, Mental deficiency, Abnormality, Mental defectiveness, Subnormality, Depression) was noted.
106. The ureter is a tube which conveys urine from the kidney to the bladder. The ureter is a(n) (hollow cylinder, means of conveying, a passage for conveying liquids, solid form, bone joining other bones).
107. Abnormal denseness of bone was noted. The bones were noted to be (excessively solid, very thick, fractured, abnormally thick).
108. There was calculous deposit in a joint. There was calculous (formation, formed, sediment, encrustment, applied) in the bone.
109. Blood is conveyed in the veins. It is (moved, carried, conducted, formed, stored) in the veins.

110. Union of divided tendon by a suture is called tenoplasty. The union of (separated, cut, severed, disjoined, united, healed, brased) tendon by a suture is called tenoplasty.
111. Give an account of what happened. (Describe, Tell, Inform us, Report, Specify, Detail, Restrict) what happened.
112. There was gouty affection of the tendon. The tendons were (affected, changed, touched, afflicted, influenced, improved, enclosed) by gout.
113. Orthopedics is concerned with the correction of deformities and diseases of the joints and spine. Orthopedics is concerned with the (rectification, adjustment, remedy, improvement, registering) of deformities and diseases of the joints and spine.
114. Orthosis is a straightening of a crooked or distorted part. Orthosis is concerned with making bones (normal, bent, correct, formless, fixed).
115. The muscle is under great strain. It is (constricted, tight, tense, hollow, under pressure, overtaxed, discolored).
116. A laryngostat is an appliance for the treatment of the larynx. It is a(n) (tool, instrument, means, goal, machine, utensil, vessel) for the treatment of the larynx.
117. The larynx is lined with a mucous membrane. It (is coated with, is covered with, is topped with, has an inner layer of) mucous membrane.
118. It is below the root of the tongue. It is below (the base, radix, supporting part, top, end, exterior) of the tongue.
119. Suturing of the heart muscle was required. (Stitching, Joining, Cutting, Closure, Union) of the heart muscle was required.
120. A calculus within the heart is called a cardiolith. A (stone, concretion, pebble, small stone, leak, concussion) was found within the heart.
121. Excision of a venous clot is called thrombectomy. The venous clot is (removed, cut out, reduced, cut into, resected, extirpated).
122. Breaking up of a blood clot is called thrombolysis. The blood had (smeared, coagulated, thickened, condensed, stopped).

123. His blood pressure showed a marked change. The change was in the (pressure, force, compression, constriction, elevation) of the blood against the inner walls of the blood vessels.
124. Inflammation of a vein is called phlebitis. Phlebitis involves (soreness, irritation, festering, swelling, pain, tenderness, redness, removal, heat).
125. Rupture of a vein was present. The vein (burst, breached, became diseased, was infected, split, inflamed, punctured, injured).
126. The pulse is caused by the regular throbbing of the arteries, caused by the contraction of the heart. The pulse is caused by the (motion, movement, beating, exhausting, pumping) of the heart.
127. It is used for recording the venous pulse. It is used to record the (vibrations, undulations, fluctuations, eliminations) of the blood in the veins.
128. A roentgenogram of the artery was taken. A(n) (tracing, photograph, sample, specimen, x-ray) of the artery was taken.
129. Calcification of an artery was noted. The artery was (hardened, inflamed, stiffened, became soft, became hard like bone).
130. It is used for surgical openings. It is used to (operate, excite, release, separate, cut, expand).
131. Surgery was required after the medication failed. Since the medication failed, (pressure, an operation, excision, removal, amputation) was required.
132. He suffered a seizure of acute pain in the arteries. He suffered a(n) (gradual loss of, sudden attack of, little) pain.
133. Dissolution of the skin became more rapid after the operation. (Loss, Destruction, Ruination, Wasting, Bleeding) of the skin increased following the operation.
134. Mucus is a secretion of the mucous membrane. Mucus is (given off, produced, eliminated, discharged, generated) by the mucous membrane.
135. There was surgical incision of the abdomen. There was a(n) (removal, cutting into, cutting away, relaxation) of the abdomen.

136. The area was infected with cestode worms. The area was (contaminated, covered, tainted, communicated) with cestode worms.
137. There was hernial protrusion of the meninges. There was hernial (extention, limitation, projection, swelling, hollowness, bulging) of the meninges.
138. Puncture of the peritoneal cavity was noted. The peritoneal cavity was (reduced, pierced, perforated, bruised).
139. Fixation of the uterus is known as peritoneopexy. (Holding, Fastening, Removal, Attachment) of the uterus is known as peritoneopexy.
140. That was followed by injection of water into the peritoneal cavity. It was followed by (extraction, forcing, inoculation, insertion, introduction) of water into the peritoneal cavity.
141. Drainage occurred as a result of the incision. The incision resulted in (twisting, discharge, exudation, dripping).
142. Enlargement of the breast is known as mastauxe. Mastauxe is a(n)(elevation, swelling, increase in the size of, displacement, extention) of the breast.
143. There was prolapse of the uterus. The uterus (is displaced, is out of place, is out of shape, fell, slipped out of place, is not in its normal position).
144. Mastoid pertains to the mastoid process. Mastoid pertains to the mastoid (therapy, operation, goal, function, structure).
145. Sarcolysis is disintegration of the flesh. Sarcolysis is the (discoloration, decomposition, dissolution, erosion, breaking up, corrosion) of the skin.
146. A tricholith is a hairy concretion. It is a hairy (liquid, solid mass, firm mass, calcified mass, hardening, callous).
147. The undescended testicle was corrected. The testicle had not (formed, moved down, descended, collapsed, taken its normal position) before.
148. Otogenic means origination within the ear. It means (starting in, leading from, extending away from, beginning in) the ear.
149. It is used for inspecting the eye. It is used to (cut, cut into, examine, look at, look over, observe) the eye.
150. Otopiesis is a depression of the membrana tympani. It is a(n) (reduction, shrinking, lowering, inactivity, pressing down) of the membrana tympani.

Part II Review

(The following review exercises cover vocabulary frames 1-150.)

Section A

Please complete the following sentences by selecting from Column II the phrase that best completes the sentence in Column I. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided in Column I.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
1. Blood is conveyed ____.	a. with mucous membrane
2. There was calculous deposit ____.	b. was noted
3. Feebleness of mind ____.	c. venous pulse
4. The muscle is under ____.	d. of the uterus
5. The larynx is lined ____.	e. is called thromboclasia
6. Surgery was required after ____.	f. in the veins
7. It is used for recording ____.	g. of the membrana tympani
8. Breaking up of a blood clot ____.	h. in a joint
9. A tricholith is a ____.	i. great strain
10. There was prolapse ____.	j. the medication failed
11. The testicle was ____.	k. hairy concretion
12. Drainage occurred as a result ____.	l. cestode worms
13. Sarcolysis is disintegration ____.	m. of what happened
14. The area was infested with ____.	n. descended
15. Otogenic means origination ____.	o. of the breast
16. Otopiesis is a depression ____.	p. of the meninges
17. Mastaxia is known as enlargement ____.	q. of the flesh
18. There was hernial protrusion ____.	r. within the ear
19. Phlebitis is an inflammation ____.	s. of the veins
20. Give an account ____.	t. of the incision

Section B

Below you will find ten words. In the sentences which follow them, write either the word itself or a form of this word in the blanks provided. Each item uses different forms of the same word. The sentence will give a suggestion as to what form is to be used.

ARTERY	CONSTANT	ELEVATE	LENGTH	SEPARATE
CONDENSE	DISTORT	INSERT	REQUIRE	VESSEL

1.
 - a. The parts are _____. You cannot take them apart.
 - b. Look at the patients _____. Do not examine them at the same time.
 - c. It causes separation, and is therefore called a(n) _____.
 - d. Put them in _____ rooms. They should not be housed together.
 - e. The process of disuniting or disconnecting is called _____.
 - f. A(n) _____ is any instrument used for bringing about a separation of two objects, or which prevents two substances from mingling.

2.
 - a. There was vasoconstriction. There was constriction of the blood _____.
 - b. _____ pertains to or regulates the tone of the blood _____.
 - c. A(n) _____ causes the dilation or relaxation of blood _____.
 - d. _____ pertains to, is composed of, or is provided with vessels or ducts which convey fluids, as blood, lymph, or sap.
 - e. A(n) _____ is a tube or duct, as an artery, vein, or the like, containing or conveying blood or some other body fluid.

3. a. The leg was _____. It was misshapened. It was twisted out of shape.
- b. There was _____ because of arthritis.
- c. There was pain, but the limb was _____. It was not out of shape.
4. a. What else does she _____? What else does she need?
- b. She sent in another _____ for drugs. She sent in a demand.
- c. The reply was _____. We did not expect an answer.
- d. She will be _____ to take these pills every hour.
- e. Training and experience are basic _____ for this position.
5. a. _____ your leg. Please raise it to a higher position.
- b. She may have gotten ill because of the _____. The oxygen is thinner up here.
- c. The leg was _____ because of the circulatory problem.
- d. In surgery, an _____ is an instrument for lifting periosteum.
- e. The distance above a datum level is called a(n) _____.
6. a. The period of recuperation was very long. It was _____.
- b. _____ the treatment. Make it longer.
- c. He will go to any _____ to save his patient.
- d. Put it _____. Put it in the direction of its length.
- e. He finally finished the treatment. At _____ it was completed.

7. a. _____ this tube into the anus. Introduce it to the anus.
b. After the _____ of the tube, drainage was possible.
c. A(n) _____ is the manner or place of attachment of a muscle to the bone that it moves.
8. a. It was _____. It was made denser.
b. _____ milk is whole milk reduced by evaporation to a thick consistency, with sugar added.
c. _____ is the act of being made more compact.
d. It is very thick. It is very _____.
e. He is not very clever. He is _____.
f. A(n) _____ is one or that which condenses.
g. It is _____. It can be condensed.
9. a. _____ refers to the arteries.
b. A(n) _____ is a small artery.
c. Inflammation of the artery is called _____.
d. _____ blood pertains to the blood in the pulmonary vein, the left side of the heart, and in most arteries, which has been oxygenated during its passage through the lungs and which in man is normally bright red.
e. To _____ is to convert venous blood into arterial blood by the action of oxygen in the lungs.
f. _____ is the branch of angiography dealing with the arteries.
g. _____ is an arterial disease occurring especially in the elderly, characterized by inelasticity and thickening of the vessel walls, with lessened blood flow.
10. a. The pain was _____. It was not intermittent.
b. He is _____ complaining about his aches and pains.
c. His _____ in this case is admirable. He did not give up even under very difficult circumstances.

Part I

Please underline the words in each of the following choices which can complete the sentence while retaining the meaning of the item. One or more choices can be underlined since it is possible that more than one choice is correct. Please look for clues or hints in the item before making your choices.

151. The eye must be fixed. It must be (held in place, folded, stable, firm, held fast) so that the operation can continue.
152. Plastic surgery of the eye is required. (Cosmetic, Reparative, orthopedic, Major) is necessary.
153. There was malposition of the pupil. The pupil was (inoperative, in the correct position, in the wrong place, in the incorrect position, incorrectly placed).
154. There was excessive dilation of the pupil. The pupil dilated (too much, incorrectly, very often, too quickly).
155. We are very concerned about her constant hemorrhaging. She is (breathing too heavily, eating too much, experiencing excessive bleeding, suffering from hemorrhhea).
156. It is a matter of concern. We are (worried, anxious, at a loss, disturbed) about that.
157. Dilation of the pupil is called corectasis. Corectasis is a(n) (movement in, enlargement of, expansion of, twisting of, stretching of, distention of) the pupil.
158. There was partial loss of movement. The loss of motion was not (satisfactory, complete, total, immediate).
159. There was paralysis of the left arm. There was (loss of texture, impairment of motion, stoppage of sensation, limitation of movement, a decrease in mobility, loss of sensation).
160. There was sinking of the uterus. The uterus (contracted, fell, distended, expanded, descended, sank).
161. Surgical restoration of the membrana tympani was necessary. It was necessary to (repair, relocate, remove, normalize) the membrana tympani surgically.

162. Obstruction of the nasal passages caused her discomfort. Her discomfort was caused by nasal (openings, blockage, congestion, closure).
163. Gastrostenosis is a contraction of the stomach. It is a (rupture, shrinkage, shriveling, relocation, drawing together, reduction) of the stomach.
164. Irrigation of the colon is called cololysis. (Inflammation, Cleaning, Washing out, Soaking, Disinfecting) of the colon is called cololysis.
165. It was necessary to form an artificial opening into the colon. It was necessary to form a(n) (natural, extra, another, unnatural) opening into the colon.
166. There was overgrowth of the intestinal wall. The intestinal wall (shrank, enlarged, expanded, grew out of proportion, remained underdeveloped, remained somewhat constricted).
167. Closure of the wound in the intestine was accomplished immediately during operation. The wound was (bound, fastened, enclosed, closed, covered) immediately during operation.
168. Stopping motion in the intestines is called enterostasis. (Passing, Plugging, Cessation, Elimination) of motion of intestines is called enterostasis.
169. There was shrinkage of the lung. The lung (moved, decreased in size, was displaced, extended, lessened in size).
170. It resembles the liver in structure. The resemblance is in (function, location, form, shape, construction, composition)
171. He is suffering from lesion of the pylorus. He has a(n) (injury, abnormal structure, change, wound, spot, canker, blister, relaxation) of the pylorus.
172. There was narrowing of the caliber of the pylorus. The (location, function, diameter, inside of the tube, area capacity) of the pylorus was narrowed.
173. Dactylospasm is a spasm of the finger or toe. It is a (movement, cramp, sudden and involuntary movement, continuous movement, persistent and sudden contraction) of the finger or the toe.
174. Any mass of nerve cells is called ganglion. The ganglion is a (concentration, collection, lack of, formation, dilation) of nerve cells.

175. A ganglioblast is an embryonic cell of the spinal ganglia. It is a(n) (developed, underdeveloped, rudimentary, undeveloped, spherical) cell of the spinal ganglia.
176. It has been static for some time. It has been (removed, fixed, stationary, shapeless, unchanged, motionless) for some time.
177. Meningococcus is the genus of bacteria which causes cerebrospinal meningitis. It is the (type, class, sort, kind, subdivision, lack, excessive amount) of bacteria which causes cerebrospinal meningitis.
178. The distal portion of the small intestine is called the ileum. The (point away from the point of origin, point away from the point of attachment, terminal point, proximal portion, area directed away from the sagittal plane, lowest portion) of the small intestine is called the ileum.
179. Psychopathy is any disease of the mind; (depression, insanity, madness, dementia, derangement, confinement).
180. His mental condition is marked by incoherent flow of thoughts. His thoughts are (illogical, regulated, lacking in logical sequence, rambling, characterized by a lack of sense, disjointed, connected).
181. The pancreas is concerned in digestion. The pancreas is concerned with (the assimilation of food, absorbing of food, elimination of food, food assimilation and absorption, formation of food in the alimentary tract).
182. Its form is semicircular. It is (most, half, all, almost all) of a circle.
183. Gout is a disease characterized by painful inflammation of the skin, joints, digits, bones, dermis of the (fingers, toes, colon).
184. The tooth broke. It (cracked, chipped, fractured, decayed, had a cavity, was marked by erosion).
185. An odontograph is an instrument used for recording the unevenness of the surface of the tooth. It is used to measure the (roughness, irregularity, lack of uniformity, interior, balance, texture) of the surface of the tooth.
186. Enamel is the (glossy surface, covering, calcareous top, thick center, firm interior) of the tooth.
187. Blepharoptosis is drooping of an upper eyelid. It is the (distention, hanging, shriveling, sinking, sagging, hanging down) of an upper eyelid.

188. It is orbicular in shape. It is (rounded, spherical, ringlike, a semicircle, like an orb, circular, shapely).
189. Blepharostenosis is an abnormal narrowing of the palpebral slit. It is an abnormal narrowing of the palpebral (closure, apparatus, opening, aperture).
190. It is a major organ in voice production. It is a major factor in voice (presentation, creation, examination, execution).
191. Keratosis is a horny growth such as a wart. It is a(n) (hard, thick, inflamed, callous, corneous, firm) growth.
192. He still has a lip defect. His lip is still (disfigured, malformed, imperfect, bleeding, painful, blemished).
193. A malignant tumor of the ovary is called oophoroma. A (virulent, malign, deadly, festering) tumor of the ovary is called oophoroma.
194. There was roentgenologic visualization of the oviduct. The oviduct was able to be (observed, felt, measured, seen, treated) through a roentgenograph.
195. She is pregnant. She is (expecting, delivering, in labor, with child, five months gone).
196. The disease is constitutional. It is (part of the person's body, inherent in the person's body, foreign matter within the body, a deficiency disease).
197. Stricture of the aorta is known as aortostenosis. Aortostenosis is a(n) (expansion, dilation, narrowing, abnormal contraction, tightening) of the aorta.
198. There was marked sclerosis of the aorta. The aorta (had abnormal contraction, liquified, hardened, indurated, throbbed, had become hard).
199. The aorta is the main trunk from which the entire systemic arterial system proceeds. The arterial system (is limited to a specific area of the body, concerns the body as a whole, affects the whole, affects the whole body, can only have limited influence on a minor part of the whole body).
200. The bursa is filled with a viscid fluid. The fluid in the bursa is (sticky, adhesive, clotted, characterized by being dry, glutinous).

Part II Review

(The following review exercises cover frames 1-200.)

Section A

Please select the word/or phrase which best completes each of the following sentences and encircle the letter which precedes it.

1. The uterus contracted. It _____.
a. shrank
b. descended
c. was restored to its normal position
d. corrected
e. reflected
2. Her nasal discomfort was caused by _____ of the nasal passages. They were blocked.
a. expantion
b. obstruction
c. elimination
d. twisting
e. anxiety
3. Dilation of the pupil is called corectasis. Corectasis is a(n) _____ of the pupil.
a. congestion
b. relocation
c. expansion
d. normalization
e. fixation
f. adhesion
4. The eye should be _____. It must be fixed.
a. clean
b. washed
c. held steady
d. removed
e. stressed
f. sound
5. There was malposition of the pupil. The pupil was _____.
a. inflamed
b. distorted
c. contorted
d. incorrectly placed
e. bloodshot
f. cut

6. He has many lesions due to the infection. He has _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. lumps or wounds | d. depressions and elevations |
| b. scars or pimples | e. distortion and inflammation |
| c. an injury or wound | f. distortion or scars |
7. It has been motionless for some time. It has been _____ for some time.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| a. shapeless | c. stationary | e. swollen |
| b. unnoticed | d. reflexed | f. healthy |
8. Cleaning of the colon is called cololysis. Cololysis is called _____.
- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| a. elimination | c. collention | e. irrigation |
| b. reduction | d. concentration | f. excision |
9. The tooth broke. It _____.
- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------------|
| a. was replaced | c. decayed | e. ached |
| b. fell out | d. cracked | f. became hollow |
10. It is half of a circle. It is _____.
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a. most of a circle | c. to be circumvented | e. circulatory |
| b. circular | d. semicircular | f. concentrated |
11. An odontograph is a(n) _____ used for recording the unevenness of the surface of the tooth.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|
| a. balance | c. conveyance | e. closure |
| b. instrument | d. aperature | f. cutting |
12. The aperature was narrowed. The _____ was narrowed.
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| a. apparatus | c. induration | e. fracture |
| b. closure | d. digit | f. opening |

13. Enamel is the glossy surface of the tooth. Enamel is _____.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. thick | c. shiny | e. shapeless |
| b. iridescent | d. colorless | f. bumpy |

14. Psychopathy is any disease of the mind, as is _____, for example.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| a. blepharostenosis | c. meningococcus | e. keratosis |
| b. dementia | d. gout | |

15. The bursa is filled with a sticky fluid. The fluid is _____.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------|-----------|
| a. infected | c. red | e. hard |
| b. discolored | d. dry | f. viscid |

16. She is three months gone. She is _____.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. three months old | c. childless | e. expecting |
| b. having an abortion | d. callous | f. festering |

17. He still has many sores on his lip. His lip is still _____.

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| a. painful | c. blemished | e. perfect |
| b. red | d. missing | f. normal |

18. Voice creation is voice _____.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| a. examination | c. normalization | e. measurement |
| b. characterization | d. observation | f. presentation |

19. There was excessive motion. There was _____ motion.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| a. not enough | c. no | e. a discontinuation of |
| b. too much | d. hardly any | f. an elimination of |

20. There was partial loss of sight. His sight is now _____.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| a. retroactive | c. impaired | e. in the process of |
| b. characteristic | d. gone | normalization |
| | | f. improved |

Section B

Below you will find ten words. In the sentences which follow them, write either the word itself or a form of this word in the blanks provided. Each item uses different forms of the same word. The sentences will give a suggestion as to what form is to be used.

ABSORB	EXPECT	HEMORRHAGE	LOCATE	POSITION
DEVELOP	FUNCTION	INFECT	OPERATION	SURGERY

1. a. The exact _____ of the fracture has not been determined.
b. The bone was _____. It was out of joint.
c. As soon as he _____ the infected part, he will treat it.
d. He was given a(n) _____ injection. The injection was limited to one area
e. The disease was _____. It was limited to one area.
f. _____ is the limitation of disease to one area.
g. A(n) _____ is used locating solid opaque bodies in the eye by roentgenographic examination.
2. a. She has been _____. If we do not stop the bleeding, she may die.
b. _____ fever is characterized by anorexia, vomiting, prostration, and petechial _____.
c. Immediate _____ follows right after trauma.
d. It is _____. It is abnormal menstrual bleeding.
3. a. She should be in an upright _____.
b. He is _____ the arm right now. He is putting it in the requested position.
c. What _____ does he hold at the hospital? What is his work?

4. a. The machine is _____. It isn't in working condition.
 - b. The doctor will _____ in twenty minutes.
 - c. The _____ was a success. She should leave the hospital within the week.
 - d. Her _____ care will be about three days. She will be taken care of for about three days after her operation.
 - e. It was a minor _____. It was not a serious case.
 - f. An exploratory _____ is done for diagnostic purposes.
 - g. It is _____. There is reasonable hope for success.
 - h. _____ care is done before an operation.
5. a. What is the normal _____ of this organ? What is its usual purpose?
 - b. The liver is still _____. It is still working reasonably well.
 - c. A(n) _____ disease is one which is not organic, or in which changes of an organ are not in evidence.
6. a. Cotton _____ fluid very rapidly. It sucks up quickly.
 - b. A(n) _____ is a substance which brings about the absorption of diseased tissue.
 - c. It has the power to absorb. It is a(n) _____.
 - d. Cutaneous _____ means through the skin.
 - e. A(n) _____ is an instrument for measuring thickness of liquid, drawn by capillary attraction, between glass plates.
 - f. It is _____. It can be absorbed.
 - g. Internal _____ is normal digestion.
 - h. _____ is the ability to absorb.
 - i. _____ cotton is raw cotton made absorbent by the removal of its wax and is used for surgical dressings and the like.

7. a. She is a(n) _____ mother. She is pregnant.
b. She is _____ in July. She hopes that it is a boy.
c. Life _____ in this area is very low. People are not expected to live very long.
d. _____ complications hindered the progress of her recovery.
e. We _____ her to get better, but she got worse.
f. In _____ of hemorrhage, he called the hospital.
g. She _____ got better; we feared she would get worse.
8. a. A(n) _____ disease is any disease caused by the presence in the body of bacteria, protozoa, viruses, or other parasites. It may or may not be contagious.
b. It is likely to cause infection. It is _____.
c. He was contaminated. He may be _____ by the virus.
d. He has had that _____ for three months.
e. A(n) _____ is the fact or state of being infected.
f. It is a(n) _____. It is used to destroy harmful bacteria and viruses or for making them inactive.
g. A(n) _____ is a person or thing that disinfects.
h. He was _____. He was infected again.
9. a. The _____ of the fever was slow.
b. He is fully _____. He is quite mature
c. He is _____. He is not completely developed.
10. a. A(n) _____ dressing is applied to an operative wound.
b. _____ was required because of failure of other treatment.
c. He has been a(n) _____ for seven years.
d. He went into _____ five hours ago.

Part I

Please underline the words in each of the following choices which can complete the sentence while retaining the meaning of the item. One or more choices can be underlined since it is possible that more than one choice is correct. Please look for clues or hints in the item before making your choices.

201. The fluid is used for the elimination of friction. It is used for (prevention, facilitation, avoidance, stoppage) of friction.
202. There was a loss of tone in the vascular system. There was a change in the (sound, firmness, hue, tension, texture) in the vascular system.
203. Mesenterectomy is the resection of the mesentery. It is the (trimming off, the excision, hollowing, cutting of) of part of the mesentery.
204. Neurasthenia is nervous prostration. It is (nervous breakdown, nervous exhaustion, prolonged nervous strain, nervous debility, a lack of normal concentration).
205. Encephalauze is hypertrophy of the brain. It is (pain within, an abnormal growth of, excessive growth of, an abnormal enlargement of) the brain.
206. There was protrusion of part of the cranial contents. There was protrusion of part of the contents of the (trunk, skull, head, gullet, cranium).
207. A cephalotome is an instrument for cutting a fetal head. It is used for cutting the head of a(n) (fully developed child, embryo, fetus, fertilized ovum, incompletely developed child).
208. There was loss of the mental faculties. There was (an absence of mental ability, impairment of motion, loss of mental capability, damage to mental powers).
209. Premature closure of the cranial fissures caused the deformity. The cranial fissures were closed (too tightly, too soon, late, on time, correctly, at the wrong time).
210. Spondylotherapy is the term used for spinal therapeutics. It is the (care, study, treatment, deformation of) the spine.
211. Nephropexy is the suspension of a floating kidney. It is the (fixation, attachment, freeing, descending) of a floating kidney.

212. A viscid fluid was used to prevent friction. The viscid liquid was used to prevent (freezing, rubbing, abrasion, chafing).
213. A proctoscope is a speculum used for inspecting the rectum. It is used to (enlarge, dilate, view, expand, reflect) the canal and often employs a light and lens.
214. It is proctogenic and is therefore derived from the rectum or anus. It (originated in, came from, leads to, flows from, is connected to) the rectum or anus.
215. A proctostat is a radium-containing tube for insertion into the rectum. It is (placed in, introduced into, grown in, cut out of) the rectum.
216. Morbid softening of the spinal cord is called myelomalacia. Myelomalacia is a(n) (diseased, healed, normal, abnormal, unwholesome) softening of the spinal cord.
217. Chondrolysis is a dissolution of an area of cartilage. It is the dissolution of a (softened, liquefied, bony, hardened, any, calcereous) cartilage.
218. The neuralgia in his right arm worsened. The (displacement, pain, swelling, rubbing, discoloration) in the nerves in his right arm became more severe.
219. Arthroclasia is a breaking down of an ankylosis to free a joint. Ankylosis is the adhesion of the (bones, tissue, joint, membrane, cartilage).
220. A thoracoscopy is a diagnostic examination of the chest. It is a(n) (solution to a malfunction of the chest, way of dissecting the chest, process of determining the cause of a malfunction or disorder of the chest, analysis of the cause of a chest malfunction or disorder, medical examination to ascertain the reason for a chest disorder or malfunction).
221. A thoracograph is an apparatus for revealing movements of the chest during respiration. It is used during (inhalation but not exhalation, both inhalation and exhalation, neither inhalation nor exhalation, breathing, aspiration, inspiration).
222. Orthopedics deals with the correction of deformities and diseases of joints and the spine. It is concerned with correcting (disfiguration, abnormality, malfunction, malformation, ossification, contraction) of the joints and the spine.
223. Pneumonectasia is known as emphysema of the lungs. It is a(n) (relaxation, inflammation, distention, expansion, swelling, hardening, stretching) of the lungs.

224. Laryngostasis is known as the croup. It is a pathological condition of the larynx or trachea characterized by a hoarse or shrill cough and (congested, difficult, restricted, easy, labored, normal) breathing.
225. Orthosis is the straightening of a distorted part. It is the straightening of a(n) (missing, absent, misshapen, malformed, shapely, deformed, barren, twisted) part.
226. Bronchorrhea is an excessive discharge of mucus from air passages of the lungs. The mucus comes through the (openings, suspensions, injections, grooves, airways) of the lungs.
227. Pneumococcus is an organism which causes pneumonia. It is a(n) (thing, living thing, entity, absence of something) that causes pneumonia.
228. Absorption was facilitated as a result of the medication. The medication facilitated (assimilation, digestion, introduction, elimination).
229. He suffered a severe case of pneumonia. He had a(n) (removal of part of his lungs, lung inflammation, an incision into the lungs, pulmonary disorder, cough but not a cold).
230. The bronchus is either of the two main branches of the trachea. They are either of the two main (divisions, stems, extensions, offshoots, hollows) of the trachea.
231. Hemat- pertains to the blood vessels. It pertains to the (tubes, ducts, canals, openings, cords, channels) that convey the blood.
232. The walls of the artery were inflamed. The (exterior, interior, insides, sides, source, folds) of the artery were inflamed.
233. It was injected into the tympanic cavity. It was injected into the (hollow, bone, exterior, empty space, hollow space) of the ear.
234. Otosclerosis is the formation of bone in the capsule of the labyrinth of the ear. It is the formation of bone in the capsule of the (intricate structure, complicated enclosure, maze, winding passages, straight canals, exterior) of the ear.
235. Dacryocystostenosis is a narrowing of the lacrimal sac. It is a narrowing of the (bag, opening, pouch, cavity, vein, baglike part) of the lacrimal apparatus.

236. Blepharostenosis is an abnormal narrowing of the palpebral slit. It is a narrowing of the palpebral (opening, contraction, cut, tissue, incision, tear).
237. Myxococcus is a genus of bacteria found in manure. The bacteria is found in (diseased people, animal excrement, the waste of animals, the waste products of animals).
238. Craniostenosis is a premature closure of cranial fissures. It is a premature closure of a (slit, deep furrow, cleft, division, thickness, groove) in the cranium.
239. Nephropexy is a fixation or suspension of a floating kidney. It is the fixation or suspension of a (dislocated, moved, malformed, adjusted) kidney.
240. He has a renal calculus or gravel in the kidney. He has a(n) (inflammation, pain, stone, rubbing, enlargement) within the kidney.
241. He is insensible. He is (conscientious, unconscious, without consciousness, not perceiving, senseless). He received a severe blow on the head.
242. Retention is a retaining in the body that which does not belong there, or which should be excreted, as (urine, feces, blood, lymph) or perspiration.
243. The arm was very rigid. It was very (limber, stiff, tense, difficult to move, rigorous).
244. She scalded her arm. Her arm was (burned, vaporized, scarred, scaly, injured through, exposure to vapor or a hot liquid, removed due to excess use).
245. Ablation is the (removal, taking away, dismissal, change, elimination) of a part, as by cutting.
246. An alterant is that which brings about a favorable (alteration, change, dysfunction, relocation, alternative) in the body functions.
247. He is suffering from claudication. He cannot (run, limp, walk, dance, articulate) very well.
248. Inspiration is the (removal, drawing in, expiration, inhalation) of air into the lungs.
249. A jerk is a sudden muscular (spasm, movement, contraction, tapping).
250. That substance is very resilient. It (is inadequate, is elastic, comes back to its normal state after straining, is stretched, stretchable).

Part II Review

(The following review exercises cover frames 1-250.)

Section A

Please complete the following sentences by selecting from Column II the phrase or word that best completes the sentence in Column I. Place the letter next to your choice in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. The fluid is used for the elimination ____. | a. of a floating kidney |
| 2. There was a loss ____ in the vascular system. | b. of part |
| 3. Mesenterectomy is the resection ____ of the mesentery. | c. facilitated |
| 4. Morbid softening ____ is called myelomalacia. | d. of joints and the spine |
| 5. It is proctogenic and is therefore derived from ____. | e. of cranial fissures |
| 6. Nephropexy is the suspension ____. | f. to the blood |
| 7. Spondylotherapy is the term for ____. | g. in the body |
| 8. Encephalauze is hypertrophy ____. | h. of friction |
| 9. A proctastat is a radium-containing tube ____ into the rectum or anus. | i. of the spinal cord |
| 10. Chondrolysis is a ____ of cartilage. | j. dissolution |
| 11. Absorption was ____ as a result of the medication. | k. for insertion |
| 12. Orthopedics deals with the correction of deformities and diseases ____. | l. of a distorted part |
| 13. Orthosis is the straightening ____. | m. of the two branches |
| 14. A thoracoscopy is a diagnostic examination ____. | n. of tone |
| 15. Bronchorrhea is a(n) ____ discharge of mucus from air passages in the lungs. | o. rectum or anus |
| 16. The bronchus is either ____ of the trachea. | p. spinal therapeutics |
| 17. Craniostenosis is a premature closure ____. | q. resilient |
| 18. Hemat- pertains ____. | r. of the chest |
| 19. Retention is a retaining ____ that which does not belong there. | s. excessive |
| 20. The elastic is very ____. | t. of the brain |

Section B

Below you will find ten words. In the sentences which follow them, write either the word itself or a form of this word in the blanks provided. Each item uses different forms of the same word. The sentences will give a suggestion as to what form is to be used.

ADEQUATE	DIGEST	GROW	LIMIT	SWELLING
CORRECT	EXCRETE	LARGE	MOTION	TONE

1. a. It is _____. It is not wrong.
b. It is _____. It is wrong.
c. It is not _____. It is unable to be corrected.
d. It is a(n) _____ drug. It modifies the action of another drug.
e. He made a(n) _____ on the report. There were some mistakes.
2. a. The supply of insulin is _____. We have enough.
b. Her supply of oxygen is _____. She must have more.
c. She is depressed because of her _____. She does not feel adequate.
3. a. There was _____ of the breast.
b. His right knee is _____ than his left one.
c. The _____ intestine is located between the small intestine and the anus.
4. a. Motion in his right arm will be _____. He will not have normal use of his right arm.
b. There is a(n) _____ supply. There is no limit.
c. He is _____ to his room. He is confined to his room.

5. a. His arm is _____. He is unable to move it.
b. Keep your arm in _____. Keep moving it.
c. Is your arm _____? Can you move it?
d. _____ in his leg is restricted.
e. _____ the dressing after three days.
f. _____ is the state or quality of being mobile.
g. _____ is the making of a fixed or ankylosed part movable.
h. A(n) _____ spasm is a tonic spasm with irregular, slow movements of limbs following hemiplegia.
6. a. That food is not _____. It cannot be digested.
b. A(n) _____ is an agent that will digest food or aid in digestion.
c. A(n) _____ juice aids in the digestion of foods.
7. a. He has a horny _____ on the left finger.
b. His cold is _____ worse, not better.
c. Prenatal _____ occurs before birth.
8. a. His arm is _____. It is morbidly enlarged.
b. He has had that _____ since Monday
c. If you do not exercise your arm, it will _____.
9. a. _____ is waste material or dejecta.
b. He had watery _____. His bowel movement was loose.
c. Her _____ function has worsened since last week.
10. a. The _____ of the music is harsh. The pitch is high.
b. _____ deafness is the inability to detect differences in musical sounds.
c. Muscular _____ is the condition in which a muscle is in a steady state of contraction.

Section C

The prefixes "un-", "dis-", "in-", "im-", or "ir-", can be added to certain words to give them a negative meaning. Rewrite the following words in the spaces provided, giving the negative form of each word.

<u>Positive Form</u>	<u>Negative Form</u>	<u>Positive Form</u>	<u>Negative Form</u>
1. alleviated	_____	21. mobile	_____
2. appear	_____	22. dressed	_____
3. hygienic	_____	23. perceptible	_____
4. connect	_____	24. excited	_____
5. alterable	_____	25. healthy	_____
6. remediable	_____	26. reversable	_____
7. rational	_____	27. potent	_____
8. common	_____	28. moderate	_____
9. limited	_____	29. even	_____
10. coloration	_____	30. tested	_____
11. charge	_____	31. permeable	_____
12. responsive	_____	32. possible	_____
13. bend	_____	33. removable	_____
14. abated	_____	34. interrupted	_____
15. intergration	_____	35. married	_____
16. regular	_____	36. sterilized	_____
17. probable	_____	37. successful	_____
18. mature	_____	38. satisfied	_____
19. conscious	_____	39. correct	_____
20. passive	_____	40. informative	_____

Section D

Please complete the following sentences by writing in the most appropriate word. It is possible that more than one word could be selected. Do not use a word or a form of a word used in the same item.

1. The heart has a functional deficiency. It doesn't _____ correctly.
2. There was _____ bleeding. The bleeding was atypical.
3. They are _____. They resemble one another.
4. They are exactly the same. They are _____.
5. He is very _____ with that subject. He knows a great deal about it.
6. There was free flow of blood. The blood _____ rapidly.
7. That instrument is used to _____ the beat of the heart.
8. She had a sharp pain. The pain was _____.
9. Give me a description of the patient. I want to know how she _____.
10. It is composed of tissue. It is _____ up of tissue.
11. There was hardening of the arteries. The arteries became _____.
12. There was downward displacement of the tear sac. The displacement was _____.
13. Fix your vision on this object. Do not move your _____.
14. His _____ of smell is impaired.
15. The wound was closed by suture. It is no longer _____.
16. Her weakened state was prolonged by improper diet. Her weakened state was _____ by poor diet.
17. The wound was deep. It was not _____.
18. He had a sudden attack of fever. The fever was not _____.
19. She feels very weak. This _____ may be due to malnutrition.
20. The condition was _____ by fever, vomiting, and bleeding.

21. It occurs off and on. It _____ infrequently.
22. It is used to help keep the eyelids _____. It is to prevent the eyelids from coming together.
23. Only the _____ vein was inflamed. The minor ones remained unaffected.
24. It _____ in the lungs. It began in the lungs.
25. Blood is _____ in the veins.
26. Orthosis is a(n) _____ of a crooked or distorted part.
27. The larynx is _____ with a mucous membrane.
28. There was calculous deposit in a(n) _____.
29. Surgery was _____ after the medication failed to help.
30. He suffered a seizure of acute pain in the arteries. He suffered a(n) _____ attack of pain.
31. _____ of the uterus is known as pertoneopexy.
32. There was hernial _____ of the meninges. There was hernial extention.
33. There was surgical _____ of the abdomen. The abdomen was cut into.
34. Mucus is a(n) _____ of the mucous membrane.
35. Surgical _____ of the membrana tympani was necessary. It was necessary to repair the membrana tympani surgically.
36. There was _____ loss of movement. The loss was not complete.
37. There was _____ of the pupil. The pupil was in the wrong position.
38. He is suffering from a(n) _____ of the pylorus. He has a wound in the pylorus.
39. Enamel is glossy. It is _____.
40. It is oribicular in shape. It is _____.
41. There was _____ of the caliber of the pylorus. The diameter decreased.

42. It has remained still for some time. It has remained _____.
43. There was _____ sclerosis. The sclerosis was _____.
44. He has a lip _____. His lip is deformed.
45. A viscid _____ is used to prevent friction.
46. The birth was earlier than expected. The birth was _____.
47. There was loss of mental faculties. There was _____ of mental powers.
48. Absorption was _____ as a result of the medication. The medication aided in the absorption.
49. Bronchorrhea is a(n) _____ discharge of mucus from air passages of the lungs.
50. Orthopedics deals with the _____ of deformities and diseases of joints and the spine.
51. He has a renal calculus or gravel in the kidney. He has a(n) _____ within the kidney.
52. Myxococcus is a genus of _____ found in manure.
53. A jerk is a sudden muscular _____.
54. That substance is very _____. It returns to its normal shape very rapidly.
55. He is _____. This resulted from a fall or a severe _____ on the head.
56. A proctostat is a radium-containing tube for _____ into the rectum.
57. A(n) _____ tumor of the ovary is called an oophoroma.
58. An odontograph is an instrument used for recording the _____ of the surface of the tooth.
59. The pulse is caused by the regular throbbing of the arteries which is caused by the _____ of the heart.
60. Membranous _____ of bones to each other is called meningosis.

Section E

Please complete the following sentences with a FORM of the underlined word.

1. The retaining in the body of that which does not belong, or that which should be excreted, is known as _____.
2. An expert in diagnosis is known as a _____.
3. He was not conscious when we found him, and he remained in a state of _____ for over an hour.
4. The wound was freed from the danger of possible infection by the use of a very strong _____.
5. A mitotic _____ is a substance which inhibits mitosis.
6. The color of the bruise changed rapidly from blue to black, and she noticed that the pain increased with the _____.
7. When she was first examined the lumps were not noticeable, but upon _____ they were clearly visible.
8. It was impossible to make a definite diagnosis at that time, but the _____ of cancer grew stronger with each additional test.
9. _____ of the bone began during the child's formative years.
10. The plaster cast limited the mobility of his extremities, and it was this _____, not the pain, that caused him discomfort.
11. We could find no rational explanation for his peculiar behavior, and his own _____ seemed to be confused and illogical.
12. He was very proud of his masculine physique and did everything he could to demonstrate his _____.
13. Facial cleft is not a normal occurrence; it is an _____ resulting from facial processes of the embryo to fuse.
14. Our initial plans to operate have been discarded, since with hepatomegaly, the tumor is _____.
15. He is sensitive to his own needs but _____ to the needs of others.
16. I suppose the drug won't cause you any ill effects, but such a _____ should not be taken in place of a doctor's advice.
17. Although alcoholic beverages are not sold as medicine, there are some people who use them occasionally for _____ purposes.
18. A recent change in regular bowel movements was another of the many _____ the patient had noted in the past two weeks.
19. Much has been done in research to discover a cure for that disease, but unfortunately it still remains _____.
20. We had hoped that the patient's relatives could inform us of his past illnesses, but most of their reports were very _____.

REVIEW OF ANATOMICAL TERMS

Part I The following vocabulary exercises on parts of the body are meant as introductory exercises in medical terminology for Lesson 17. The purpose of these exercises is not to teach the medical function of the parts, but rather to familiarize the student with the English words for them.

Section A

In Column I you will find the names of organs, parts of the body, parts of organs, etc. In Column II you will find the definitions for these parts. In the spaces provided in Column I place the letter of the definition next to its corresponding part.

Column I

1. pylorus _____
2. ganglion _____
3. dura _____
4. tonsil _____
5. cornea _____
6. pharynx _____
7. omentum _____
8. fallopian _____
9. palpebral _____
10. lymph _____
11. parotid _____
12. cerebrospinal _____
13. abdomen _____
14. nasal _____
15. lacrimal _____

Column II

- a. a clear, yellowish, alkaline fluid found in the lymphatic vessels of the body; it resembles plasma but contains only lymphocytes
- b. the transparent tissue forming the front part of the eyeball and covering the iris and pupil
- c. situated near or beside the ear; especially designating one of either of the glands situated below and in front of each ear
- d. a free fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach to the other visceral organs and supporting blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics
- e. the opening from the stomach into the duodenum; the first part of the small intestine
- f. a bone or plate of the nose; of the nose
- g. the outer membrane covering the spinal cord
- h. pertaining to the lachrymal glands
- i. either of a pair of oval masses of lymphoid tissue, one on each side of the throat, leading to the pharynx
- j. the part of the body situated between the diaphragm and the pelvis, and containing the stomach, intestines, etc.
- k. the muscular and membranous cavity of the alimentary canal leading from the mouth and nasal passages to the larynx and esophagus
- l. of the eyelids
- m. of or affecting the brain and the spinal cord; designating that part of the nervous system comprising the brain and the spinal cord together with their cranial and spinal nerves
- n. pertaining to either of two slender tubes that carry ova from the ovaries to the uterus; also called oviducts
- o. a mass of nerve cells serving as a center from which nerve impulses are transmitted

Section B

In Column I you will find the names of organs, parts of the body, parts of organs, etc. In Column II you will find the definitions for these parts. In the spaces provided in Column I place the letter of the definition next to its corresponding part.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
1. iris _____	a. any of the cordlike fibers or bundles of fibers connecting the body organs with the central nervous system and parts of the nervous system with each other, and carrying impulses to and from the brain or a nerve center
2. tissue _____	b. any of the body organs consisting of bundles of fibers that can be contracted and expanded to produce bodily movements, or the tissue making up such an organ
3. nerve _____	c. the protrusion of all or part of an organ through a tear in the wall of the surrounding structure; especially, the protrusion of part of the intestine through the abdominal muscles; rupture
4. membrane _____	d. the small protuberance on a breast or udder, through which milk passes in suckling the young; teat
5. artery _____	e. a hollow, muscular organ of female mammals in which the ovum is deposited and the embryo and fetus are developed and protected; womb
6. muscle _____	f. designating, of, or near a projection of the temporal bone behind the ear
7. nipple _____	g. any one of the system of branching tubes carrying blood from the heart to all parts of the body; distinguished from the vein
8. gland _____	h. the round, pigmented membrane surrounding the pupil of the eye, having muscles that adjust the size of the pupil to regulate the amount of light entering the eye
9. hymen _____	i. the sex gland of the male; either of two oval structures that are suspended in the scrotum and secrete spermatozoa; testicle.
10. epithelium _____	j. any organ that separates certain elements from the blood and secretes them in the form of a substance for the body to use, as adrenalin, or throw off, as urine
11. uterus _____	k. the thin mucous membrane that usually covers part of the opening of the vagina in a virgin
12. hernia _____	l. the substance of an organ, consisting of cells and intercellular material, or any of the distinct structural materials of an organism
13. testis _____	m. cellular tissue that covers surfaces, forms glands, and lines most cavities of the body; it consists of one or several layers of cells with only little intercellular material
14. pupil _____	n. a thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer, especially animal or vegetable tissue, serving as a covering or lining, as for an organ or part
15. mastoid _____	o. the contractile circular opening, apparently black, in the center of the iris of the eye

Section C

In Column I you will find the names of organs, parts of the body, parts of organs, etc. In Column II you will find the definitions for these parts. In the spaces provided in Column I place the letter of the definition next to its corresponding part

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
1. platelet	a. a duct or tube through which the ova pass from the ovary to the uterus or to the outside
2. vein	b. the largest glandular organ in vertebrate animals, located in the upper part of the abdomen: it secretes bile, has an important function in carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism and contains a substance essential to normal production of red blood cells
3. corpuscle	c. the lowest part of the small intestine, opening into the large intestine
4. meninges	d. any of certain round or oval disks, one-third to one-half the size of a red blood cell but containing no hemoglobin, found in the blood of mammals and associated with the process of blood clotting; thrombocyte
5. peritoneum	e. the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord; dura matter, arachnoid, and pia matter
6. mammary	f. any sac or membrane enclosing a part
7. capsule	g. designating or of the milk-secreting glands
8. membrana tympani	h. inferior in position
9. urine	i. the yellowish fluid containing urea and other waste products, excreted from the blood by the kidneys, passed down the ureters to the bladder, where it is stored, and periodically discharged from the body through the urethra
10. oviduct	j. any blood vessel that carries blood from some part of the body back to the heart
11. ovum	k. a small triangular bone at the lower end of the vertebral column, formed by the fusion of four rudimentary vertebrae and articulating with the sacrum
12. liver	l. female germ cell which, generally only after fertilization, develops into a new member of the same species
13. caudal	m. the transparent serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity, and reflected inward at various places to cover the visceral organs
14. ileum	n. the eardrum; the thin membrane that separates the middle ear from the external ear and vibrates when struck by sound waves
15. coccyx	o. a protoplasmic particle with a special function; especially, any of the red cells or white cells that float in the blood, lymph, etc. of vertebrates

Section D

In Column I you will find the names of organs, parts of the body, parts of organs, etc. In Column II you will find the definitions for these parts. In the spaces provided in Column I place the letter of the definition next to its corresponding part.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
1. arachnoid	a. a duct or tube that carries urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca
2. fibers	b. a sac or pouchlike cavity, especially at points of friction between tendon and bone
3. colon	c. either of a pair of glandular organs in the upper abdominal cavity in vertebrates, which separate water and waste products of metabolism from the blood and excrete them as urine through the bladder
4. tendon	d. a thin serous membrane lining each half of chest cavity and enveloping the lungs
5. bursa	e. the part of the large intestines extending from the caecum to the rectum
6. os uteri	f. any of the inelastic cords of tough, fibrous connective tissue in which muscle fibers end and by which muscles are attached to bones or other parts; a sinew
7. aorta	g. the main artery of the body, carrying blood from the left ventricle of the heart to all organs and parts except the lungs
8. vertebra	h. a tough, elastic, whitish animal tissue; gristle: the skeletons of embryos and young animals are composed largely of it, most of which turns to bone
9. kidney	i. any of the single bones or segments of the spinal column, articulating in the higher vertebrates with those adjacent to it by means of elastic fibrous discs
10. ureter	j. a thin, weblike membrane, being the intermediate membrane which encloses the brain and spinal cord, it is located between the pia mater and dura mater
11. bladder	k. threadlike or filmlike element
12. urethra	l. the mouth of the uterus
13. cartilage	m. in the respiratory tract of vertebrates, that part which conveys air from the larynx to the bronchi; windpipe
14. trachea	n. the membranous canal through which urine is discharged from the bladder in most mammals: in the male, sperm is discharged through it
15. pleura	o. a bag of membranous tissue in the body of many animals, capable of inflation to receive and contain liquids or gases: the urinary one in the pelvic cavity holds urine flowing from the kidneys

Section E

In Column I you will find the names of organs, parts of the body, parts of organs, etc. In Column II you will find the definitions for these parts. In the spaces provided in Column I place the letter of the definition next to its corresponding part.

Column I

1. vascular _____
2. rectum _____
3. thorax _____
4. bronchus _____
5. pelvis _____
6. renal _____
7. diaphragm _____
8. carpus _____
9. esophagus _____
10. mesentery _____
11. marrow _____
12. perineum _____
13. pia _____
14. gallstone _____
15. vocal cords _____

Column II

- a. the part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, etc.
- b. of or near the kidneys
- c. the wrist bones
- d. the basinlike cavity formed by the ring of bone in the posterior part of the trunk in many vertebrates: in man, it is formed by the ilium, ischium, pubis, and sacrum, supporting the spinal column and resting upon the legs
- e. the soft, vascular, fatty tissue that fills the cavities of most bones
- f. the region of the body between the thighs, at the outlet of the pelvis; especially, the small triangular region including the anus and the vulva or the base of the penis
- g. a small, solid mass sometimes formed in the gall bladder or bile duct; biliary calculus: it is formed of cholesterol or, occasionally, of calcium salts, and can obstruct the flow of bile, causing a painful diseased condition
- h. a thin, vascular membrane closely investing the brain and spinal cord and proximal portions of the nerves; innermost of the three meninges
- i. a supporting membrane or membranes enfolding some internal organ and attaching it to either the body wall or another organ; especially, a part of the peritoneum enfolding most of the small intestine and attaching it to the rear wall of the abdominal cavity
- j. the passage for food from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet
- k. designating or of the vessels, or system of vessels, for conveying blood or lymph
- l. the partition of muscles and tendons between the chest cavity and the abdominal cavity; midriff; any membrane or partition that separates one thing from another
- m. the lowest segment of the large intestine, extending, in man, from the sigmoid flexure to the anus
- n. either of the two main branches of the trachea or windpipe
- o. either of two pairs of membranous cords or folds in the larynx, consisting of a thicker upper pair and a lower pair

Part II Review

Section A

In A-1 you will find the names and designators (abbreviated forms) for some of the systems of the body. In A-2 you will find a list of organs, glands, etc. of the body with blank lines next to them. In these blank lines indicate the system to which the organ, gland, etc. belongs by writing the designator for that system on the line.

A-1

nervous (N)
osseous (O)
urinary (U)
muscular (M)

respiratory (RES)
circulatory (C)
digestive (D)
lymphatic (L)

cardiovascular (CAR)
integumentary (I)
reproductive (R)

A-2

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. uterus | _____ | 18. nasal cavities | _____ | 35. mouth | _____ |
| 2. esophagus | _____ | 19. small intestines | _____ | 36. heart | _____ |
| 3. hair | _____ | 20. bronchi | _____ | 37. atrium | _____ |
| 4. pharynx | _____ | 21. urethra | _____ | 38. pelvis | _____ |
| 5. heart | _____ | 22. lungs | _____ | 39. penis | _____ |
| 6. brain | _____ | 23. nails | _____ | 40. ovaries | _____ |
| 7. larynx | _____ | 24. thymus | _____ | 41. liver | _____ |
| 8. bladder | _____ | 25. skull | _____ | 42. colon | _____ |
| 9. kidneys | _____ | 26. tracheasalivary glands | _____ | 43. tibia | _____ |
| 10. bones | _____ | 27. vocal cord | _____ | 44. triceps | _____ |
| 11. bronchi | _____ | 28. pancreas | _____ | 45. bursa | _____ |
| 12. testes | _____ | 29. blood vessels | _____ | 46. aorta | _____ |
| 13. skin | _____ | 30. diaphragm | _____ | 47. arteries | _____ |
| 14. spleen | _____ | 31. ganglion | _____ | 48. teeth | _____ |
| 15. femur | _____ | 32. pelvic nerve | _____ | 49. anus | _____ |
| 16. gonads | _____ | 33. gluteus maximus | _____ | 50. fibula | _____ |
| 17. vagina | _____ | 34. pleural cavity | _____ | | |

Section B

The columns below contain either a noun or adjective form of various organs, glands, etc. If a noun form is supplied, please supply the adjective form in the space provided for that item; if the adjective form is already given, please write the noun form.

(<u>nouns</u>)	(<u>adjectives</u>)	(<u>nouns</u>)	(<u>adjectives</u>)
1. _____	abdominal	21. adhesion	_____
2. artery	_____	22. thorax	_____
3. bronchi	_____	23. cervix	_____
4. _____	lymphatic	24. _____	cranial
5. _____	glandular	25. _____	cerebral
6. membrane	_____	26. fever	_____
7. muscle	_____	27. diabetes	_____
8. vein	_____	28. _____	gangrenous
9. _____	fibrous	29. _____	gaseous
10. uterus	_____	30. clavicle	_____
11. meninges	_____	31. _____	eruptive
12. _____	pleural	32. intensity	_____
13. esophagus	_____	33. integument	_____
14. mastoid	_____	34. _____	syphilitic
15. epithelium	_____	35. vertex	_____
16. dura	_____	36. _____	vertebral
17. vessels	_____	37. vector	_____
18. _____	rectal	38. _____	uniparous
19. _____	abrasive	39. spine	_____
20. _____	abortive	40. skeleton	_____

Section C

Please complete the following sentences with the most appropriate word or words.

1. A(n) _____ is a group or collection of similar cells and their intercellular substance which act together in the performance of a particular function.
2. A(n) _____ is the protrusion or projection of an organ or a part of an organ through the wall of the cavity which normally contains it.
3. The _____ is a muscular, hollow, pear-shaped structure of the female. It is partly covered by peritoneum, the cavity lined by mucous membrane which is the endometrium.
4. The _____ is the colored contractile membrane suspended between the lens and the cornea in the aqueous humor of the eye, separating the anterior and posterior chambers of the ball and perforated in the center by the pupil.
5. The _____ is the largest glandular organ in vertebrate animals, located in the upper part of the abdomen; it secretes bile, has an important function in carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism.
6. The _____ is the lowest part of the small intestine, opening into the large intestine.
7. A(n) _____ is any of certain round or oval disks, one-third to one-half the size of a red blood but containing no hemoglobin, found in the blood of mammals and associated with the process of blood clotting.
8. A(n) _____ is either of the two spongelike respiratory organs in the thorax of vertebrates, that oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it.
9. A(n) _____ gland is either of the salivary glands situated below and in front of each ear.
10. The _____ is a free fold of peritoneum connecting the stomach to the other visceral organs and supporting blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics.
11. The _____ is the outermost, toughest, and most fibrous of the three membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.
12. A(n) _____ is a sac or pouchlike cavity at frictional points.
13. The _____ is a bag of membranous tissue in the bodies of many animals, capable of inflation to receive and contain liquids or gases. It holds urine flowing from the kidneys.

14. The _____ is a thin serous membrane lining each half of the chest cavity and enveloping the lungs.
15. The _____ is the lowest segment of the large intestine, extending, in man, from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.
16. _____ is the soft, vascular, fatty tissue that fills the cavities of most bones.
17. The _____ is the basinlike cavity formed by the ring of bone in the posterior part of the trunk in many vertebrates; in man it is formed by the ilium, ischium, pubis, and sacrum, supporting the spinal column and resting upon the legs.
18. The _____ is the wrist.
19. _____ designates or is of the vessels, or the system of vessels, for conveying blood or lymph.
20. The _____ is the passage for food from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet.
21. A(n) _____ is a solid mass sometimes formed in the gall bladder or bile duct; biliary calculus.
22. The _____ is the membranous canal through which urine is discharged from the bladder in most mammals; in the male sperm is also discharged through it.
23. A(n) _____ is any of the inelastic cords of tough, fibrous connective tissue in which muscle fibers end and by which muscles are attached to bones or other parts; a sinew.
24. The _____ is the main artery of the body, carrying blood from the left ventricle of the heart to all organs and parts except the lungs.
25. A(n) _____ is a slender, threadlike structure that combines with others to form animal or vegetable tissue.
26. _____ is a tough, elastic, whitish animal tissue.
27. The _____ is the opening from the stomach into the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine.
28. _____ glands produce tears.
29. _____ is the yellowish fluid containing urea and other waste products, excreted from the blood by the kidneys, passed down the ureters to the bladder, where it is stored, and periodically discharged from the body through the urethra.
30. The _____ is a small, triangular bone at the lower end of the vertebral column, formed by the fusion of four rudimentary vertebrae.



MEDICAL PREFIXES and SUFFIXES

MEDICAL PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES : I

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

1. -odynia is a suffix which suggests pain
2. -ology is a suffix which suggests the study of
3. -olith is a suffix which suggests a calculus or stone
4. -opathy is a suffix which suggests disease or a morbid condition
5. -orrhaphy is a suffix which suggests a suture or stitching
6. -osis is a suffix which suggests an abnormal state or a disease
7. -ectomy is a suffix which suggests an excision or cutting out
8. -asthenia is a suffix which suggests a weakness or deficiency
9. -oclasia is a suffix which suggests a dissolution or breaking up
10. -oid is a suffix which suggests like or resembling
11. cardi- is a prefix which indicates a relation to the heart
12. thrombo- is a prefix which indicates a blood clot

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. thrombosis _____
2. thromboclasia _____
3. cardiopathy _____
4. cardiodynia _____
5. cardiorrhaphy _____
6. thrombasthenia _____
7. thrombectomy _____
8. cardiology _____
9. cardiolith _____
10. thromboid _____
11. thrombopathy _____

Column II

- a. excision of a venous clot
- b. like or resembling a thrombus
- c. pain in the heart
- d. suturing of the heart muscle
- e. calculus within the heart
- f. presence of a thrombus
- g. breaking up of a blood clot
- h. abnormal condition or deficiency of thrombus formation
- i. disease of the heart
- j. Study of the heart
- k. functional deficiency of the blood platelets; tendency to bleeding

Section B

Please review the following information.

1. -al is a suffix that suggests pertaining to or characteristic of
2. -cyte is a suffix that suggests a complete cell
3. -blast is a suffix that suggests an immature cell
4. -rrhea is a suffix that suggests a discharge or flow
5. -poiesis is a suffix that suggests creation or formation
6. -piesis is a suffix that suggests pressure or depression of
7. -itis is a prefix meaning inflammation
8. -orrhexis means rupture
9. -stenosis means narrowing of a duct or canal
10. -graphy means a description or writing
11. -graph means an instrument for making records
12. -algia is a suffix meaning pain
13. phlebo- is a word fragment meaning vein
14. hemato- is a word fragment which suggests some relation to the blood

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. hematocyte _____
2. phlebograph _____
3. hematoblast _____
4. phlebitis _____
5. phlebalgia _____
6. hematal _____
7. phleborrhexis _____
8. phlebostenosis _____
9. hematorrhea _____
10. phlebography _____
11. hematopiesis _____
12. hematopoiesis _____

Column II

- a. pain of a twisted vein in or around a nerve
- b. pertaining to blood or blood cells
- c. instrument for recording the venous pulse
- d. narrowing of a vein
- e. any mature blood cell
- f. inflammation of a vein
- g. free flow of blood
- h. description of the veins
- i. cell from which a red blood corpuscle is developed
- j. rupture of a vein
- k. formation and development of blood
- l. blood pressure

Section C

Please review the following information.

1. -sclerosis is a suffix which suggests thickening and hardening
2. -gram is a suffix which suggests tracing or drawing
3. -plasty is a suffix which suggests an act or process of forming
4. -ostosis is a suffix which suggests bone formation
5. -tome is a suffix which suggests a cutting instrument
6. -agra is a suffix suggesting great pain
7. -lysis is a suffix which suggests destruction of a tissue
8. -ologist is a suffix suggesting an expert or specialist
9. -oma is a suffix suggesting a tumor or abnormal growth
10. -ic is a suffix suggesting of or pertaining to
11. -coccus is a suffix which suggests spherical or round bacteria
12. -therapy is a suffix which is a word fragment meaning treatment
13. arteri- is a word fragment meaning artery
14. dermat- is a word fragment meaning skin

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. dermococcus _____
2. arteriogram _____
3. dermic _____
4. arteriagra _____
5. dermatologist _____
6. arterioplasty _____
7. dermatotherapy _____
8. arteriosclerosis _____
9. dermatoma _____
10. dermolysis _____
11. arteriostosis _____
12. arteriotome _____

Column II

- a. seizure of acute pain to the arteries
- b. thickening of the artery walls
- c. spherical bacteria found in the skin
- d. treatment of the skin and its diseases
- e. tracing of an artery
- f. pertaining to the skin
- g. forming or making of a new artery channel
- h. expert in skin disease
- i. abnormal growth of skin tissue
- j. instrument for surgical opening of
 . an artery
- k. dissolution or destruction of the skin
- l. ossification of an artery

Section D

Please review the following information.

1. -genic is a suffix which suggests a substance that produces or generates
2. -lytic is a suffix suggesting the cause of destruction of tissue
3. -um is a suffix which means pertaining to the or nature of
4. -tomy is a suffix suggesting the operation of cutting
5. -lep indicates a genus of cestode worms
6. -iasis suggests a process or condition resulting from
7. -cele is a suffix suggesting a tumor or swelling
8. -uria means an abnormal condition of the urine
9. mening- is a prefix signifying the three membranes which envelop the brain and spinal cord; or other membranes
10. hymen- denotes the membrane that covers the external orifice of the vagina
11. epitheli- is the thin surface layer of the skin and mucuous membranes

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. epitheliogenic _____
2. hymenotomy _____
3. epitheliolysis _____
4. epithelioma _____
5. meningocele _____
6. epitheliolytic _____
7. hymenectomy _____
8. epithelium _____
9. hymenitis _____
10. meninguria _____
11. epithelial _____
12. meningopathy _____
13. meningeorrhaphy _____
14. meningocyte _____
15. hymenology _____
16. meningosis _____
17. hymenotome _____
18. hymenolepiasis _____

Column II

- a. covering of the skin and mucosa
- b. excision of a membrane or the hymen
- c. tending to produce epithelium
- d. surgical incision of the hymen
- e. inflammation of the hymen
- f. epithelial tumor
- g. pertaining to or composed of epithelium
- h. large interstitial cell of the meninges
- i. causing destruction of epithelial tissue
- j. destruction of epithelial cells
- k. instrument for cutting membranes
- l. hernial protrusion of the meninges
- m. membranous attachment of bones to each other
- n. membranous shreds in the urine
- o. any disease of the meninges
- p. suture of membranes which envelop the spinal cord
- q. sum of what is known regarding membranes
- r. disease produced by infection with cestode worms

Section E

Please review the following information

1. -centesis is a suffix indicating a puncture
2. -clysis is the suffix meaning injecting or washing out of a cavity
3. -pexy suggests making something fast or fixation
4. -scope suggests an instrument for viewing or observing
5. -scopy suggests viewing or observation
6. -stomy is a suffix suggesting the formation of an opening
7. -auxe means to increase or an enlargement
8. -ptosis suggests the fall, prolapse, or drooping of an organ
9. -scirrhous suggests a hard tumor
10. masto- is a word fragment suggesting the mammary gland or the breast
11. peritone- is the prefix for peritoneum, the colorless membrane that lines the abdominal walls

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. peritonitis _____
2. mastoid _____
3. mastostomy _____
4. peritoneocentesis _____
5. peritoneopexy _____
6. peritoneoscope _____
7. mastoptosis _____
8. mastodynia _____
9. mastoscirrhous _____
10. peritoneoclysis _____
11. peritoneoscopy _____
12. mastauxe _____

Column II

- a. puncture of the peritoneal cavity
- b. fixation of the uterus
- c. prolapse of the breast
- d. inflammation of the peritoneum
- e. shaped like a breast or pertaining to the mastoid process
- f. incision of the breast with drainage
- g. instrument for performing examination of peritoneum
- h. pain in the breast
- i. examination of the peritoneum by instrument
- j. hardening of the mammary gland
- k. injection of water into the peritoneal cavity
- l. enlargement of the breast

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lesson 17.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. cell | 6. incision | 11. growth |
| 2. thickening | 7. resembling | 12. fixation |
| 3. enlargement | 8. suture | 13. regarding |
| 4. shreds | 9. produce | 14. instrument |
| 5. abnormal | 10. disease | 15. destruction |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Thromboid means like or _____ a thrombus.
2. A(n) _____ condition or deficiency of thrombus formation is termed thrombasthenia.
3. Cardiopathy is any _____ of the heart.
4. A phlebograph is a(n) _____ for recording the venous pulse.
5. A hematoblast is a(n) _____ from which a red blood corpuscle is developed.
6. An abnormal _____ of skin tissue is called a dermatoma.
7. _____ of the artery walls is called arteriosclerosis.
8. Dissolution or _____ of the skin is called dermolysis.
9. _____ of the breast is called mastauxe.
10. _____ of the uterus is called peritoneopexy.
11. Meningeorrhaphy is the _____ of membranes which envelop the spinal cord.
12. The sum of what is known _____ membranes is called hymenology.
13. It tends to _____ epithelium and is therefore termed epitheliogenic.
14. Membranous _____ in the urine is called meninguria.
15. A(n) _____ of the breast with drainage is called mastostomy.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. inflammation | 6. surface | 11. ossification |
| 2. study | 7. shaped | 12. flow |
| 3. examination | 8. protrusion | 13. pain |
| 4. rupture | 9. calculus | 14. hardening |
| 5. cavity | 10. bacteria | 15. pressure |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ in the breast is known as mastodynia.
2. The injection of water into the peritoneal _____ is known as peritoneoclysis.
3. The epithelium is a(n) _____ of the skin and mucosa.
4. Hymenitis is a(n) _____ of the hymen.
5. Dermococcus are spherical _____ found in the skin.
6. The _____ of an artery is called arteriosclerosis.
7. Phleborrhhexis is a(n) _____ of a vein.
8. Blood _____ is termed hematopoiesis.
9. Cardiology is the _____ of the heart.
10. A cardiolith is a(n) _____ within the heart.
11. Hemorrhage is the free _____ of blood.
12. It is _____ like a nipple or pertains to the mastoid process, and is therefore termed mastoid.
13. A(n) _____ of the peritoneum by instrument is called peritoneoscopy.
14. Mastoscirrhus is the _____ of the mammary gland.
15. Meningocele is a hernial _____ of the meninges.

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Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. dermatotherapy | 6. mastoptosis | 11. hymenology |
| 2. phlebostenosis | 7. arteriotome | 12. peritoneocentesis |
| 3. thromboclasia | 8. phlebalgia | 13. hematopoiesis |
| 4. peritonitis | 9. thrombectomy | 14. meningosis |
| 5. arterioplasty | 10. epithelioma | 15. hematorrhea |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. The sum of what is known regarding membranes is called _____.
2. An epithelial tumor is called a(n) _____.
3. _____ is an inflammation of the peritoneum.
4. Prolapse of the breast is called _____.
5. _____ is the puncture of the peritoneal cavity.
6. Treatment of the skin and its diseases is called _____.
7. A(n) _____ is an instrument for surgical opening of an artery.
8. Forming or making of a new artery channel is called _____.
9. _____ is the free flow of blood.
10. A narrowing of a vein is called _____.
11. An excision of a venous clot is called a(n) _____.
12. _____ is the membranous attachment of bones to each other.
13. The formation and development of blood is called _____.
14. Pain of a twisted vein in or around a nerve is called _____.
15. Breaking up of a blood clot is called _____.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

1. -tripsy is a suffix suggesting crushing
2. -kinesis is a suffix suggesting motion or movement
3. sarco- is a prefix suggesting a relation to flesh
4. tricho- is a prefix suggesting relation or likeness to hair
5. orchio- is a word fragment meaning testicle
6. histo- is a word fragment suggesting some relation to the tissues

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. histotoripsy _____
2. sarcolysis _____
3. trichoid _____
4. orchiodynia _____
5. histologist _____
6. sarcostosis _____
7. trichalgia _____
8. histoblast _____
9. histokinesis _____
10. sarcotherapy _____
11. historrhaxis _____
12. histography _____
13. orchioopathy _____
14. sarcoma _____
15. orchiopepy _____
16. trichorrhea _____
17. orchiococcus _____
18. sarcoid _____
19. tricholith _____
20. orchiocele _____
21. trichoscopy _____
22. sarcosis _____
23. trichoclasia _____

Column II

- a. any disease of the testicles
- b. hernial protrusion of a testis
- c. breaking up of tissue
- d. description of the tissues
- e. large interstitial cell
- f. resembling flesh
- g. presence of fleshy tumors
- h. rapid loss of hair
- i. a hairy concretion
- j. spherical bacteria from orchitis
- k. crushing of tissue by instrument
- l. disintegration of tissue
- m. ossification of the fleshy tissues
- n. brittleness of the hair
- o. resembling a hair or the hair
- p. movement in the tissues of the body
- q. tumor composed of connective tissue
- r. specialist in the composition and function of tissues
- s. treatment of disease by the use of animal extracts
- t. examination of the hair
- u. pain when hair is touched
- v. pain in the testicle
- w. operation of fixing an undescended testicle

Section B

Please review the following information.

1. -stasis suggests a stoppage or standing still
2. -stat suggests an instrument for holding steady
3. -steresis means loss or privation
4. -plegia suggests stroke, paralysis, or palsy
5. -ectasis suggests dilation, expansion, or distention
6. -ectopia suggests a displacement or malposition
7. oto- is a prefix signifying the ear
8. ophthalmo- is a prefix denoting some relation to the eye
9. myringo- is a prefix denoting relationship to the membrana tympani;
the membrane that separates the middle from the externa ear
10. core- is a prefix denoting the pupil of the eye

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. otologist _____
2. corectopia _____
3. otoscope _____
4. ophthalmoplegia _____
5. corectasis _____
6. myringitis _____
7. ophthalmosteresis _____
8. otosclerosis _____
9. ophthalmostat _____
10. myringectomy _____
11. myringoplasty _____
12. otorrhea _____
13. ophthalmoplasty _____
14. myringoscope _____
15. otopiesis _____
16. myringotome _____
17. myringotomy _____
18. otogenic _____
19. ophthalmostasis _____
20. corectomy- _____
21. otalgia _____
22. ophthalmorrhagia _____

Column II

- a. discharge from the ear
- b. malposition of the pupil
- c. loss of an eye
- d. fixation of the eye with an instrument
- e. inflammation of the membrana tympani
- f. excision of part of the iris
- g. a specialist of the ear
- h. dilation of the pupil
- i. instrument for holding eye steady during an operation
- j. surgical removal of the membrana tympani
- k. knife for use in operation upon the membrana tympani
- l. pain in the ear; earache
- m. instrument for inspecting the ear
- n. hemorrhage from the eye
- o. plastic surgery of the eye
- p. paralysis of the eye muscle
- q. instrument for inspecting the drum membrane
- r. surgical restoration of the membrana tympani
- s. originating within the ear
- t. formation of bone in the capsule of the labyrinth of the ear
- u. sinking in or depression of the membrana tympani
- v. surgical incision of the membrana tympani

Section C

Please review the following information.

1. -esthesia means feeling or sensation
2. -meter suggests an instrument for measuring
3. -cleisis means closure or obstruction
4. pharyngo- is a word fragment suggesting the pharynx, the musculo-membranous sac between the mouth and nares and the esophagus
5. dacryocyst- is a word fragment meaning a tear sac or lacrimal sac
6. rhino- is a word fragment meaning nose

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. pharyngotomy _____
2. rhinitis _____
3. pharyngocele _____
4. pharyngolith _____
5. rhinal _____
6. dacryocystostenosis _____
7. pharyngology _____
8. rhinometer _____
9. dacryocystoptosis _____
10. rhinesthesia _____
11. pharyngoscopy _____
12. dacryocystostomy _____
13. rhinocleisis _____
14. dacryocystostome _____
15. rhinologist _____

Column II

- a. pertaining to the nose
- b. obstruction of the nasal passages
- c. inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose
- d. surgical incision of the pharynx
- e. examination of the pharynx
- f. sense of smell
- g. expert in treatment of the nose
- h. concretion in the walls of the pharynx
- i. instrument for measuring the nose or its cavities
- j. hernial protrusion of a part of the pharynx
- k. narrowing of the lacrimal sac
- l. sum of what is known regarding the pharynx
- m. downward displacement or prolapse of the tear sac
- n. incision of the lacrimal sac with drainage
- o. instrument for cutting or piercing the lacrimal sac

Section D

Please review the following information.

1. gastro- is a prefix suggesting some relation to the stomach
2. colo- is a word fragment suggesting the colon
3. epiplo- is a word for omentum, which is the membrane going from the stomach to adjacent organs
4. entero- is a prefix suggesting some relation to the intestines

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definition by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. gastrotherapy _____
2. colostomy _____
3. epiploitis _____
4. enterauxe _____
5. gastrostenosis _____
6. coloclysis _____
7. enterococcus _____
8. gastrorrhesis _____
9. cololysis _____
10. epiplocele _____
11. gastrostomy _____
12. enterocleisis _____
13. colocentesis _____
14. enterogram _____
15. gastropexy _____
16. colic _____
17. epiploplasty _____
18. gastric _____
19. enterography _____
20. epiplopexy _____
21. enterostasis _____

Column II

- a. description of the intestines
- b. stoppage of food in its passage through intestines
- c. contraction or shrinkage of the stomach
- d. treatment of stomach disease
- e. hernia which contains omentum
- f. suture of omentum to abdominal wall
- g. enlargement or overgrowth of the intestinal wall
- h. pertaining to the stomach
- i. rupture of the stomach
- j. inflammation of the omentum
- k. puncture of the colon at surgery
- l. operation of forming an opening into the stomach
- m. suturing displaced stomach to abdominal wall
- n. irrigation of the colon
- o. pertaining to the colon; involving acute abdominal pain
- p. closure of a wound in the intestines
- q. any streptococcus of the human intestine
- r. operation of freeing colon from adhesion
- s. tracing made by instrument of moving intestines
- t. operation of forming an artificial opening into the colon
- u. Use of omentum for covering raw surfaces in abdominal surgery

Section E

Please review the following information.

1. hepato- is a word fragment meaning the liver
2. pyloro- is a word fragment suggesting relationship to the pylorus,
the distal or duodenal aperture of the stomach
3. cholecysto- is a compound word fragment meaning gallbladder
4. chole- is a word fragment meaning gall or bile
5. cysto- is a word fragment meaning bladder or bag

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. hepatotomy _____
2. pylorostenosis _____
3. hepatolith _____
4. cholecyst _____
5. cholecystectasia _____
6. hepatoid _____
7. pyloroptosis _____
8. cholecystopathy _____
9. hepatomegaly _____
10. pyloroplasty _____
11. hepatoma _____
12. cholecystorrhaphy _____
13. cholorrhea _____
14. pyloralgia _____
15. choleuria _____
16. hepatosis _____

Column II

- a. resembling the liver in structure
- b. gallstone within the liver
- c. tumor of the liver
- d. any functional disorder of the liver
- e. surgical incision of the liver
- f. enlargement of the liver
- g. pain in the region of the pylorus
- h. narrowing of the caliber of
the pylorus
- i. operation for repair of a lesion
of the pylorus
- j. displacement of pyloric end of stomach
- k. gallbladder
- l. distention or stretching of the
gallbladder
- m. any gallbladder disease
- n. saturation of the gallbladder
- o. a profuse secretion of bile
- p. presence of bile in the urine

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 17 and 18.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. protrusion | 6. depression | 11. movement |
| 2. restoration | 7. closure | 12. closure |
| 3. loss | 8. displacement | 13. secretion |
| 4. disorder | 9. contraction | 14. irrigation |
| 5. infection | 10. disintegration | 15. surgery |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Histokinesis is the _____ of tissues of the body.
2. _____ of tissue is called sarcolysis.
3. Hernial _____ of a testis is called orchiocele.
4. Hymenolepiasis is a disease produced by _____ with cestode worms.
5. Plastic _____ of the eye is called ophthalmoplasty.
6. Sinking or _____ of the membrana tympani is called otopiesis.
7. Surgical _____ of the membrana tympani is called myringoplasty.
8. _____ of an eye is called ophthalmosteresis.
9. Rhinocleisis is the _____ of the nasal passages.
10. Downward _____ or prolapse of the tear sac is called dacryocystoptosis.
11. _____ of the colon is called coloclisis.
12. Shrinkage or _____ of the stomach is called gastrostenosis.
13. Enterocleisis is surgical _____ of a wound in the intestines.
14. Excess _____ of bile is called cholorrhea.
15. Any functional _____ of the liver is called hepatosis.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. enteraxe | 6. hepatoma | 11. colic |
| 2. epiploxy | 7. cholecystorrhaphy | 12. gastrostenosis |
| 3. rhinometer | 8. ophthalmorrhagia | 13. dacryocystostome |
| 4. myringotomy | 9. sarcosis | 14. pharyngolith |
| 5. thrombopathy | 10. hematal | 15. pyloralgia |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Pain in the region of the pylorus is called _____.
2. A tumor of the liver is called _____.
3. _____ is the suturation of the gallbladder.
4. A functional deficiency of the blood platelets or a tendency to bleeding is called _____.
5. Pertaining to the blood or to blood vessels is called _____.
6. _____ is an enlargement or overgrowth of the intestinal wall.
7. The suturing of the omentum to the abdominal wall is called _____.
8. Pertaining to the colon or involving acute abdominal pain is referred to as being _____.
9. _____ is the contraction or shrinkage of the stomach.
10. A(n) _____ is an instrument for cutting or piercing the lacrimal sac.
11. A concretion in the walls of the pharynx is called _____.
12. A(n) _____ is an instrument for measuring the nose or its cavities.
13. The surgical incision of the membrana tympani is called _____.
14. Hemorrhage from the eye is called _____.
15. _____ is the presence of fleshy tumors or the increase of flesh.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. rhinopathy | 6. histoma | 11. histoclasia. |
| 2. pylorospasm | 7. sarcoplast | 12. cardiocoele |
| 3. phleboscлерosis | 8. cholecystopexy | 13. cardioclasia |
| 4. cholerrhagia | 9. hepatolysis | 14. rhinostenosis |
| 5. sarcomagenesis | 10. pylorectomy | 15. dacryocystoblennorrhea |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is the breaking down of tissue; it is said of certain cells.
2. An interstitial cell of a muscle, itself capable of being transformed into a muscle is called a _____.
3. The production of sarcoma is called _____.
4. _____ is any disease of the nose.
5. Any tissue tumor is called a _____, as a fibroma.
6. A narrowing of the nasal passages is referred to as _____.
7. _____ is a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the lacrimal sac, with constriction of the lacrimal duct.
8. _____ is a spasm of the pylorus or of the pyloric portion of the stomach.
9. Excision of the pylorus or partial gastrectomy is referred to as _____.
10. _____ is an excessive flow of bile.
11. The operation of suturing the gallbladder to the abdominal wall is called a _____.
12. _____ is the destruction of the liver cells.
13. Protrusion of the heart through a fissure of the diaphragm or through a wound is called a _____.
14. _____ is the rupture of the heart.
15. A condition characterized by loss of normal elasticity of the veins, with hyperplasia of the middle and inner coats, and fibrous nodular masses protruding into the lumen of the vessel is known as _____.

MEDICAL PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES : III

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

1. coccyg- is a word fragment for coccyx, the small bone at the caudal end of spinal column
2. dactyl- is a word fragment for digit, a finger or a toe
3. ganglio- is a word element meaning ganglion, which is any collection of nerve cells

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. ganglioma _____
2. coccygeal _____
3. dactyl _____
4. ganglial _____
5. coccygodynia _____
6. ganglion _____
7. dactylogram _____
8. coccyx _____
9. ganglioblast _____
10. dactyloscopy _____
11. gangliasthenia _____
12. coccygectomy _____
13. dactylomegaly _____
14. dactylology _____
15. dactylospasm _____
16. coccygostomy _____
17. gangliocyte _____

Column II

- a. small bone at the caudal end of spinal column
- b. surgical removal of the coccyx
- c. tumor of a lymphatic ganglion
- d. any mass of nerve cells
- e. pertaining to the coccyx
- f. pain in the coccyx
- g. incision of the coccyx
- h. a digit; a finger or toe
- i. a fingerprint
- j. abnormally large size of fingers or toes
- k. examination of fingerprints
- l. spasm or cramp of finger or toe
- m. conversation or talking by means of signs made with fingers
- n. pertaining to a ganglion
- o. loss of strength due to ganglionic disease
- p. embryonic cell of the spinal ganglia
- q. a ganglion cell

Section B

Please review the following information

1. meningo- is a word fragment suggesting meninges, three membranes that enclose the brain and spinal cord or other membranes
2. ileo- is a prefix suggesting a relation to the ileum, the distal section of the small intestines
3. psycho- is a word fragment meaning mind

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. ileostomy _____
2. meninguria _____
3. psychoplegia _____
4. psychosis _____
5. meningitis _____
6. psychology _____
7. ileotomy _____
8. meninges _____
9. psychorrhexis _____
10. meningococcus _____
11. psychorrhea _____
12. psychopathy _____
13. ileectomy _____
14. meningosis _____
15. ileum _____

Column II

- a. science dealing with the mind and mental disorders
- b. inflammation of the meninges
- c. making of an artificial opening into ileum
- d. genus of bacteria which causes cerebrospinal meningitis
- e. membranous shreds in the urine
- f. any disease of the mind; insanity
- g. membranous attachment of bones to each other
- h. distal portion of small intestines
- i. sudden attack of mental weakness
- j. surgical removal of ileum
- k. the dura, pia, and arachoid enveloping the brain and spinal cord
- l. deep, far-reaching, and prolonged behavior disorders
- m. making of an incision into ileum
- n. malignant form of anxiety neurosis
- o. mental condition characterized by incoherent flow of thoughts

Section C

Please review the following information

1. adeno- is a prefix suggesting a relation to a gland or to glands
2. myxo- is a word fragment meaning mucus
3. pancreato- is a word fragment used to show some connection with the pancreas, a large gland behind the stomach which is important in digestion

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. pancreatolysis _____
2. myxococcus _____
3. myxocyte _____
4. adenosclerosis _____
5. pancreatolith _____
6. adenectopia _____
7. pancreas _____
8. myxoma _____
9. adenasthenia _____
10. pancreatogenic _____
11. adenoid _____
12. myxopoiesis _____
13. adenalgia _____
14. myxorrhoea _____
15. adenotome _____

Column II

- a. hardening of a gland
- b. instrument for cutting glands
- c. destruction of pancreatic tissue
- d. malposition or displacement of a gland
- e. tumors composed of mucous tissue
- f. pain in a gland
- g. arising in the pancreas
- h. deficient glandular activity
- i. genus of bacteria found in manure
- j. resembling a gland
- k. characteristic cell of mucous tissue
- l. pancreatic calculus
- m. flow of mucus
- n. large gland behind the stomach concerned with digestion
- o. formation of mucus

Section D

Please review the following information

1. spleno- is a word fragment showing some connection to the spleen, which is the ductless organ in the upper part of the abdominal cavity
2. parot- is a word fragment denoting the parotid gland, which is located near the ear
3. amygdalo- is a word fragment used to show some connection to the tonsils, which is a small, almond-shaped mass between pillars of fauces

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. amygdalotome _____
2. parotitis _____
3. splenography _____
4. splenauxe _____
5. parotic _____
6. amygdala _____
7. splenic _____
8. parotid _____
9. amygdaloid _____
10. splenocleisis _____
11. parotidoscirrhosis _____
12. amygdalopathy _____
13. splenectopia _____
14. amygdalectomy _____
15. splenoblast _____

Column II

- a. cell which develops into a splenocyte
- b. the parotid gland
- c. enlargement of the spleen
- d. instrument for cutting the tonsils
- e. description or x-ray of the spleen
- f. excision of a tonsil
- g. displacement of the spleen
- h. occurring near the ear or parotid gland
- i. development of constricting fibrous tissue on surface of spleen
- j. like a tonsil or an almond
- k. any disease of the tonsil
- l. pertaining to the spleen
- m. inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps
- n. a tonsil
- o. hardening of the parotid gland

Section E

Please review the following information

1. lympho- is a word fragment showing a connection with or a relation to lymph or the lymph glands
2. odonto- is a prefix suggesting some relation to a tooth

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. odontoclasia _____
2. lymphectasia _____
3. odontogenic _____
4. lymphokinesis _____
5. odontograph _____
6. odontologist _____
7. lymphaden _____
8. odontoscope _____
9. lymphopoiesis _____
10. lymphocyte _____
11. odontagra _____
12. lymphostasis _____
13. lymphocele _____

Column II

- a. lymphatic gland
- b. movement of lymph in the semicircular canals
- c. tumor containing lymph
- d. toothache associated with gout
- e. development of lymphocytes or lymphatic tissues
- f. distention with lymph
- g. fracture or breaking of a tooth
- h. stoppage of the lymph flow
- i. pertaining to the origin of teeth
- j. instrument for recording unevenness of surface of tooth enamel
- k. the blood corpuscles that arise in tissue of lymph glands and lymph nodes
- l. a dentist
- m. dental mirror for examining the teeth

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 17-19).

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. meningosis | 6. coccygeal | 11. psychosis |
| 2. adenosclerosis | 7. dactylogram | 12. myxorrhoea |
| 3. parotidoscirrhus | 8. amygdalectomy | 13. splenocleisis |
| 4. lymphokinesis | 9. odontoscope | 14. odontagra |
| 5. ileectomy | 10. myxoma | 15. gangliasthenia |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Loss of strength due to ganglionic disease is called _____.
2. If it is concerned with coccyx, the small bone at the caudal end of the spinal column, it is called _____.
3. _____ is a fingerprint.
4. Deep, far-reaching, and prolonged behavior disorders are called _____.
5. Surgical removal of the ileum is called a(n) _____.
6. Membranous attachment of bones to each other is called _____.
7. _____ is the flow of mucus.
8. A tumor composed of mucous tissue is called a _____.
9. Hardening of a gland is referred to as being _____.
10. Excision of a tonsil is called _____.
11. Development of constricting fibrous tissue on the surface of the spleen is called _____.
12. _____ is the hardening of the parotid gland.
13. Movement of lymph in the semicircular canals is called _____.
14. _____ is toothache associated with gout.
15. A dental mirror for examining the teeth is called a _____.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. dermatosis | 6. ganglionitis | 11. mastopathia |
| 2. ileus | 7. peritoneopericardial | 12. dermoid |
| 3. cardiometer | 8. lymphangiectasis | 13. meningorrhagia |
| 4. mastochondroma | 9. odontosis | 14. amygdalotome |
| 5. psychinosis | 10. phlebolith | 15. dacryocystitome |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. A(n) _____ is a calculus or concretion in a vein; a vein stone.
2. An instrument used in estimating the power of the heart's action is a(n) _____.
3. A(n) _____ is a cartilaginous tumor of the breast.
4. _____ is a morbid condition of the mammary gland.
5. _____ pertains to the peritoneum and the pericardium.
6. Since it is _____, it resembles the skin.
7. Inflammation of a ganglion is called _____.
8. An instrument used for incising strictures of the lacrimal duct is called a(n) _____.
9. _____ is hemorrhage from the cerebral or spinal membranes.
10. Any skin disease is referred to as _____.
11. _____ is an obstruction of the intestines.
12. _____ is a functional nervous disease.
13. A tonsillotome is a(n) _____.
14. _____ is the formation or eruption of the teeth.
15. _____ is the dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. adenomalacia | 6. hematocyte | 11. phleborrhexis |
| 2. histokinesis | 7. arteriagra | 12. peritoneocentesis |
| 3. sarcostosis | 8. dermatoma | 13. mastauxe |
| 4. trichorrhea | 9. epitheliolysis | 14. meningopathy |
| 5. thromboclasia | 10. cardiolith | 15. hematopoiesis |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. A blood corpuscle is a _____.
2. _____ is pain in an artery.
3. Rupture of a vein is called _____.
4. _____ is the piercing of the peritoneal cavity to obtain fluid.
5. Glandular softening is called _____.
6. Movement through the tissues of the body is referred to as _____.
7. _____ is the ossification of fleshy or muscular tissue.
8. Rapid falling of the hair is called _____.
9. The breaking up of a blood clot is called _____.
10. A(n) _____ is a concretion or calculus in the heart.
11. _____ is the circumscribed thickening of skin.
12. The destruction or dissolving of epithelial cells by an epitheliolysin is called _____.
13. _____ is the formation of red blood corpuscles.
14. Excessive size of the breast is called _____.
15. _____ is any pathological condition of the meninges.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information

1. podo- is a word fragment suggesting foot
2. blepharo- is a word fragment meaning eyelid
3. glosso- or glotto- are word fragments suggesting some connection to the tongue

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. glossal _____
2. blepharostenosis _____
3. glossotomy _____
4. blepharostat _____
5. podagra _____
6. blepharospasm _____
7. glossoscopy _____
8. podogram _____
9. blepharorrhaphy _____
10. blepharoptosis _____
11. glossocele _____
12. blepharoplegia _____
13. glossograph _____
14. podology _____
15. blepharoplasty _____
16. glottis _____

Column II

- a. incision of the tongue
- b. spasm of orbicular muscle of eyelids
- c. drooping of an upper eyelid
- d. apparatus for recording tongue movements in speech
- e. aperture between vocal cords, together with that part of larynx concerned in voice production
- f. abnormal narrowing of the palpebral slit
- g. paralysis of an eyelid
- h. examination of the tongue
- i. instrument for holding the eyelids apart
- j. study of the feet
- k. gouty pain in the great toe
- l. pertaining to the tongue
- m. operation of suturing an eyelid
- n. swelling and protrusion of the tongue
- o. plastic surgery of the eyelids
- p. print or cutline of the sole of the foot

Section B

Please review the following information

1. myo- is a prefix suggesting some relation to a muscle
2. kerato- is a prefix suggesting some relation to horny tissue or to the cornea
3. cheilo- or chilo- is a word fragment meaning lip

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. cheilotomy _____
2. myokinesis _____
3. cheilophagia _____
4. keratosis _____
5. myorrhesis _____
6. keratocentesis _____
7. cheilectomy _____
8. myoblast _____
9. cheilorrhaphy _____
10. myosclerosis _____
11. cheiloplasty _____
12. myocyte _____
13. keratoectasia _____
14. keratometer _____
15. cheilitis _____

Column II

- a. embryonic cell of the muscle fiber
- b. excision of bony edges (lip) of a joint cavity
- c. instrument for measuring curves of the cornea
- d. operation of suturing the lip
- e. horny growth such as a wart
- f. inflammation of the lip
- g. hardening of muscle
- h. excision of part of the lip
- i. cell of the muscle tissue
- j. biting the lips
- k. rupture of a muscle
- l. repair of a lip defect by plastic operation
- m. movement of muscles; displacement of muscle fibers
- n. puncturation of the cornea
- o. protursion of the cornea

Section C

Please review the following information

1. oophoro- is a word fragment suggesting an ovary, a female gland in which ova are formed
2. ovario- is a word fragment meaning ovary
3. metro- is a word fragment suggesting the uterus or womb

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. metroscope _____
2. ovariolytic _____
3. oophorrhagia _____
4. metrorrhagia _____
5. ovariocentesis _____
6. metrocele _____
7. oophoropexy _____
8. ovarium _____
9. oophoroma _____
10. metroptosis _____
11. oophorostomy _____
12. ovary _____
13. oophoron _____
14. metrostenosis _____

Column II

- a. hernia of the uterus
- b. operation of fixing the ovary
- c. instrument for examining uterus
- d. malignant tumor of the ovary
- e. contraction of the cavity of the uterus
- f. an ovary
- g. female gland in which ova are formed
- h. destroying ovarian cells or tissues
- i. making an opening into ovarian cyst for drainage
- j. prolapse of uterus
- k. ovary
- l. surgical puncture of an ovary
- m. severe hemorrhage from ovulatory site
- n. abnormal uterine hemorrhage

Section D

Please review the following information

1. salpingo- is a word fragment suggesting an eustachian tube or oviduct
2. hystero- is a word fragment suggesting a connection with or relation to the uterus or hysteria
3. perine- is a word fragment denoting the perineum, which is the anatomical region at the lower end of the trunk between the thighs

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. hysterocleisis _____
2. salpingocele _____
3. perineocele _____
4. salpingitis _____
5. hysterodynia _____
6. salpingocyesis _____
7. perineum _____
8. hysterometer _____
9. perineal _____
10. salpingography _____
11. hysterorrhexis _____
12. hysterostat _____
13. salpingotomy _____
14. hysterospasm _____
15. salpingoscopy _____

Column II

- a. surgical incision of oviduct
- b. inflammation of an oviduct
- c. device used in the treatment of the uterus
- d. spasm of uterus
- e. hernial protrusion of a fallopian tube
- f. pertaining to perineum
- g. pregnancy in an oviduct
- h. rupture of the uterus
- i. roentgenologic visualization of the oviduct
- j. surgical closure of os uteri
- k. region at lower end of trunk between the thighs
- l. instrument for measuring uterus
- m. inspection of eustachian tube
- n. perineal hernia
- o. pain in the uterus

Section E

Please review the following information

1. colpo- is a word fragment suggesting a relationship to the vagina
2. aort- is a word fragment suggesting a relationship to the aorta,
which is the main trunk from which the entire systemic arterial
system proceeds
3. chiro- or cheiro- is a word fragment meaning hand

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words
with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and
placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. chiroplogy _____
2. aortoclasia _____
3. chirmegaly _____
4. aortostenosis _____
5. chiroplasty _____
6. colpocleisis _____
7. aortholith _____
8. colpopoiesis _____
9. chiropsam _____
10. aortosclerosis _____
11. colpoptoses _____
12. aortic _____
13. cheiragra _____
14. colpalgia _____
15. colpectasia _____
16. aortomalacia _____
17. colporrhagia _____
18. aorta _____
19. cheiroscope _____

Column II

- a. main trunk from which entire systemic
arterial system proceeds
- b. enlargement of the hands
- c. pertaining to the aorta
- d. pain in the vagina
- e. plastic operation on the hands
- f. calculus in the aorta
- g. distention of the vagina
- h. surgical closure of the vaginal canal
- i. writer's cramp
- j. rupture of the aorta
- k. prolapse or falling of the vagina
- l. vaginal hemorrhage
- m. instrument which brings hand into
service to educate the eye
- n. abnormal softness of the aorta
- o. gout or siezure of the hand
- p. hardening of the aorta
- q. conversation by means of signs made
by hands and fingers
- r. narrowing or stricture of the aorta
- s. formation of the vagina by plastic
operation

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 17 - 20).

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. cheilectomy | 6. heratosis | 11. glossoscopy |
| 2. oophorrhagia | 7. keratoectasia | 12. perineocele |
| 3. podagra | 8. ovariclytic | 13. chiology |
| 4. metropstosis | 9. hysterostat | 14. aortoclasia |
| 5. myoblast | 10. salpingocyesis | 15. blepharoplasty |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above

1. Examination of the tongue is called _____.
2. _____ is plastic surgery of the eyelids.
3. Gouty pain in the great toe is called _____.
4. A horny growth such as a wart is called a(n) _____.
5. _____ is a protrusion of the cornea.
6. An embryonic cell of the muscle fiber is called a(n) _____.
7. A(n) _____ is an excision of bony edges of a joint.
8. It is referred to as being _____ because it destroys cells or tissues of the ovary.
9. Severe hemorrhage from the ovulatory site is called _____.
10. _____ is a prolapse of the uterus.
11. A device used in the treatment of the uterus is called a(n) _____.
12. Pregnancy in an oviduct is called _____.
13. A perineal hernia is called a(n) _____.
14. _____ is the rupture of the aorta.
15. _____ is the use of movements of the hands and fingers as a means of communication between individuals.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. metrostaxis | 6. blepharophimosis | 11. keratocele |
| 2. aortomalacia | 7. salpingolysis | 12. oophororrhaphy |
| 3. colpoptosis | 8. perineometer | 13. glossolysis |
| 4. ovariorrhexis | 9. myograph | 14. myolysis |
| 5. pododynia | 10. cheilorrhaphy | 15. hysterogastrorrhaphy |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is paralysis of the tongue.
2. Neuralgic pain of the heel and sole; burning pain without redness in the sole of the foot is called _____.
3. A narrowing of the slit between the eyelids is called _____.
4. _____ is the operation of suturing the lip.
5. Disintegration or degeneration of muscle tissue is called _____.
6. Hernia of the innermost layer of the cornea is called _____.
7. A(n) _____ is the stitching of an ovary to the pelvic wall.
8. _____ is a slight but persistent escape of blood from the uterus.
9. Rupture of an ovary is called _____.
10. A(n) _____ is an instrument for recording the effects of a muscular contraction.
11. _____ is the suturing of the uterus to the abdominal wall.
12. The separation of adhesions involving the uterine tubes is called _____.
13. A(n) _____ is an instrument for measuring the strength of contractions of the perivaginal muscles.
14. Abnormal softness of the aorta is known as _____.
15. _____ is the prolapse or falling of the vagina.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. myokinesis | 6. salpingotomy | 11. hysterocleisis |
| 2. myocyte | 7. chiology | 12. perineal |
| 3. keratosis | 8. colptoses | 13. ovariogenic |
| 4. glottis | 9. cheiroscope | 14. oophoron |
| 5. podogram | 10. biopharostenosis | 15. metrostenosis |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is the narrowing of the palpebral slit causing the inability to open the eye normally.
2. The surgical opening of a fallopian tube which has been occluded, or for drainage is called a(n) _____.
3. _____ is the surgical closure of the os uteri.
4. _____ is the contraction of the uterine cavity.
5. It is _____. It is situated on the perineum.
6. _____ or dactylolgy is the use of movements of the hands and fingers as a means of communication between individuals.
7. A(n) _____ is an instrument used in the training of binocular vision, by which the image of a test object seen reflected in a mirror by the sound eye is projected by the other eye to a drawing board where it is traced with a pencil guided by the hand of the subject.
8. Prolapse of the vagina is called _____.
9. An ovary is a(n) _____.
10. It is _____. It arises or has its origin in the ovary.
11. A(n) _____ is an imprint of the sole of the foot.
12. The _____ is the sound-producing apparatus of the larynx consisting of the two vocal folds and the intervening space.
13. _____ is movement of muscle or surgical displacement of muscular fibers.
14. _____ is any condition of the skin characterized by the formation of horny growths or excessive development of the horny growth.
15. A(n) _____ is a muscular tissue cell.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information

1. burs- is a word fragment meaning bursa or sac
2. angio- is a word fragment suggesting a blood vessel or lymph vessel
3. mesenter- is a word fragment suggesting the mesentery, which is a fold of peritoneum which attaches to the abdominal wall

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. angiograph _____
2. bursectomy _____
3. angiogenic _____
4. mesenterectomy _____
5. bursitis _____
6. angiokinesis _____
7. mesentery _____
8. bursopathy _____
9. angiaesthesia _____
10. mesenteric _____
11. bursa _____
12. angiectopia _____
13. bursal _____
14. angiectasis _____
15. bursotomy _____

Column II

- a. resection of the mesentery
- b. vascular activity
- c. pertaining to a bursa
- d. arising in the vascular system
- e. loss of tone in vascular system
- f. excision of a bursa
- g. instrument for registering movements of the arterial pulse
- h. sac or sacklike cavity filled with viscid fluid for elimination of friction
- i. fold of peritoneum which attaches intestines to the abdominal wall
- j. disease of a bursa
- k. abnormal position or course of a vessel
- l. incision of a bursa
- m. pertaining to the mesentery
- n. inflammation of a bursa
- o. dilatation of a blood vessel

Section B

Please review the following information

1. esophag- is a word fragment that suggests some relation to the gullet or esophagus, which is the canal from the pharynx to the stomach
2. neuro- is a word fragment meaning nerve

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. neurotherapy _____
2. esophagometer _____
3. neurologist _____
4. esophagram _____
5. neurocyte _____
6. neurasthenia _____
7. esophagectasia _____
8. neuroma _____
9. esophagus _____
10. esophagomalacia _____
11. neurotic _____
12. esophagospasm _____
13. neuroblast _____

Column II

- a. dilatation of the esophagus
- b. tumor made up of nerve cells and fibers
- c. expert in treatment of nervous diseases
- d. softening of walls of the esophagus
- e. roentgenogram of the esophagus
- f. treatment of nervous diseases
- g. gullet, the canal from pharynx to stomach
- h. embryonic cell which develops into a nerve cell
- i. instrument for measuring length of the esophagus
- j. A mature nerve; a neuron
- k. nervous prostration
- l. a nervous person
- m. spasm of the esophagus

Section C

Please review the following information

1. encephalo- is a word fragment meaning the brain.
2. cephalo- is a word fragment suggesting some relationship to the head
3. spondylo- is a word fragment suggesting vertebra or spinal column

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. spondylotherapy _____
2. cephalometer _____
3. cephalocele _____
4. encephalosclerosis _____
5. encephalorrhagia _____
6. spondylosis _____
7. cephalocentesis _____
8. spondylopathy _____
9. encephalography _____
10. spondylomalacia _____
11. cephalodynia _____
12. encephalograph _____
13. spondylolysis _____
14. cephaloma _____
15. encephalauze _____
16. encephalalgia _____
17. spondylitis _____
18. cephalotome _____

Column II

- a. instrument for cutting a fetal head
- b. inflammation of a vertebra
- c. hardening of the brain
- d. softening of vertebrae
- e. encephaloid or soft cancer
- f. hemorrhage within or from the brain
- g. dissolution of a vertebra
- h. instrument for measuring the head
- i. roentgenographic examination of the brain
- j. pain in the head; headache
- k. hypertrophy of the brain
- l. disorder of the vertebra
- m. instrument for recording brain waves
- n. surgical puncture of the head
- o. pain within the head
- p. spinal therapeutics
- q. ankylosis of a vertebral joint
- r. protrusion of part of the cranial contents.

Section D

Please review the following information

1. phren- is a word fragment suggesting the diaphragm or mind
2. craino- is a word fragment meaning the skull or cranium
3. nephro- is a word fragment meaning kidney

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. nephrauxe _____
2. craniostosis _____
3. phrenology _____
4. craniostenosis _____
5. phrenoplegia _____
6. nephroid _____
7. cranioplasty _____
8. phrenoptosis _____
9. nephrolith _____
10. phrenasthenia _____
11. nephrorrhaphy _____
12. phrenic _____
13. nephropexy _____
14. craniomalacia _____
15. nephromegaly _____
16. cranioclasia _____

Column II

- a. feebleness of mind
- b. ossification of cranial sutures
- c. enlargement of a kidney
- d. operation of suturing the kidney
- e. pertaining to the mind or to the diaphragm
- f. fixation or suspension of a floating kidney
- g. premature closure of cranial fissures
- h. abnormal softness of the skull
- i. kidney-shaped or resembling a kidney
- j. plastic operation on the skull
- k. renal calculus; gravel in a kidney
- l. loss or paralysis of the mental faculties
- m. downward displacement of the diaphragm
- n. enlargement of the kidney
- o. operation of crushing the fetal head
- p. study of the mind

Section E

Please review the following information

1. pyelo- is a word fragment suggesting some relation to the renal pelvis, which is a cavity in the kidney of which the ureter is the outlet
2. procto- is a word fragment used to denote rectum
3. cysto- is a word fragment suggesting a likeness or connection with the urinary bladder

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. cystectomy
2. pyeloscopy
3. cystitis
4. proctogenic
5. cystocele
6. pyelotomy
7. proctorrhagia
8. cystography
9. pyelostomy
10. proctorrhea
11. pyelogram
12. cystoplegia
13. proctoscope
14. proctostat
15. pyelectasis
16. cystoscirrhus

Column II

- a. mucous discharge from the anus
- b. paralysis of the bladder
- c. dilatation of the renal pelvis
- d. radiography of the bladder
- e. roentgen-ray examination of the pelvis and kidney by fluoroscopy
- f. inflammation of the bladder
- g. roentgenogram of the kidney and ureter
- h. derived from anus or rectum
- i. radium-containing tube for insertion into the rectum
- j. excision of a part of the urinary bladder
- k. operation of forming an opening into renal pelvis
- l. hard cancer of the bladder
- m. incision of pelvis of the kidney
- n. hernial protrusion of the urinary bladder
- o. bleeding from the rectum
- p. speculum for inspecting the rectum

Part II

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 17 - 21).

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. proctorrhagia | 6. mesenterectomy | 11. bursopathy |
| 2. pyeloscopy | 7. nephromegaly | 12. encephalitis |
| 3. neurosis | 8. encephalalgia | 13. craniostosis |
| 4. spondylotherapy | 9. phrenalgia | 14. cephalotome |
| 5. cystoscirrhus | 10. angiokinesis | 15. esophagospasm |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Vascular activity is known as _____.
2. Any disease of a bursa is referred as _____.
3. _____ is the resection of the mesentery or of a mesenteric lesion.
4. _____ is a disorder of the psychic or mental constitution.
5. Spasm of the esophagus is called a(n) _____.
6. A(n) _____ is an instrument for cutting the fetal head.
7. _____ is an inflammation of the brain.
8. Pain within the head is termed _____.
9. _____ is spinal therapeutics.
10. Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures is called _____.
11. _____ is an enlargement of the kidney.
12. Pain in the diaphragm is known as _____.
13. _____ is hard cancer of the bladder.
14. _____ is the observation of the kidney pelvis under the fluoroscope after intravenous or retrograde injection of a contrast medium.
15. _____ is bleeding from the rectum.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. craniomeningocele | 6. nephromalacia | 11. pyelofluoroscopy |
| 2. bursolith | 7. angiectopia | 12. esophagectasia |
| 3. myxodermia | 8. mesenteriorrhaphy | 13. esophagolaryngectomy |
| 4. neurotonogenic | 9. cephalocentesis | 14. spondylolysis |
| 5. proctopexy | 10. cystoepiplocele | 15. phrenicotripsy |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Examination of the renal pelvis by means of the fluoroscope is called _____.
2. _____ is the fixation of the rectum to some other part by suture.
3. Hernia of a portion of the bladder and of the omentum is called _____.
4. _____ is the crushing of phrenic nerve.
5. Softening of the kidney is called _____.
6. Protrusion of the cerebral membranes through a defect in the skull is called _____.
7. _____ is the surgical puncture of the head.
8. The dissolution of part of a vertebra, sometimes with platyspondylia, but characterized by the separation of the pedicles is called _____.
9. _____ refers to the production of nerve tonus.
10. Dilatation of the esophagus is called _____.
11. A(n) _____ is an en bloc excision of the upper cervical esophagus and larynx.
12. A calculus or concretion in the bursa is called a(n) _____.
13. _____ is an acute disease marked by ecchymoses, softening of the skin, and contraction of certain muscles.
14. Suture of the mesentery is called _____.
15. _____ is an abnormal position or course of a vessel.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. nephroptosis | 6. nephromegaly | 11. craniostosis |
| 2. proctoscope | 7. neurasthenia | 12. cystectomy |
| 3. pyelectasis | 8. esophagospasm | 13. dactyl |
| 4. glioma | 9. spondylitis | 14. angiogenic |
| 5. coccygodynia | 10. encephalorrhagia | 15. angiectasis |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is pain in the coccygeal region.
2. Hemorrhage of the brain is called _____.
3. _____ is a condition marked by enlarged capillaries or abnormal dilation of a vessel.
4. A tumor of a lymphatic ganglion is called _____.
5. Dilation of the renal pelvis is called _____.
6. A(n) _____ is an instrument for the inspection of the rectum.
7. It is of vascular origin. It is _____.
8. A digit of the finger or the hand is called a(n) _____.
9. _____ is a prolapse or downward kidney displacement.
10. Extreme enlargement of one or both kidneys is called _____.
11. _____ is an inflammation of one or more vertebrae.
12. _____ is congenital ossification of cranial sutures.
13. Removal of a cyst is called a(n) _____. It is also the excision of part or all of the bladder.
14. Spasms of the walls of the esophagus is called a(n) _____.
15. _____ is an ill-defined disease commonly following depressed states characterized by a sense of weakness or exhaustion, or by the symptoms of various types of organic disease without the existence of organic disease in a degree sufficient to justify the subjective complaints of the patient.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information

1. uretero- is a word fragment suggesting the ureter, which is a tube which conveys urine from the kidney to the bladder
2. stomato- is a word fragment meaning mouth
3. urethro- is a word fragment suggesting the urethra, which is a canal conveying urine from the bladder to the surface

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. urethra _____
2. ureteral _____
3. stomatoplasty _____
4. urethrorrhaphy _____
5. ureter _____
6. urethrotome _____
7. stomatology _____
8. ureteralgia _____
9. urethroscope _____
10. urethrospasm _____
11. stomatodynia _____
12. ureterectasis _____
13. urethrostenosis _____
14. ureterolysis _____
15. stomatologist _____

Column II

- a. saturation of the urethra
- b. rupture of the ureter
- c. distention of the ureter
- d. canal conveying urine from bladder to surface
- e. pain in the mouth
- f. instrument for viewing interior of urethra
- g. spasm of muscular tissue of the urethra
- h. specialist in diseases of the mouth
- i. instrument for cutting a urethral stricture
- j. pertaining to the ureter
- k. branch of medicine which deals with mouth and its diseases
- l. stricture of the urethra
- m. tube which conveys urine from kidney to bladder
- n. pain in the ureter
- o. operative repair of mouth defects

Section B

Please review the following information

1. osteo- is a word fragment meaning bone
2. myelo- is a word fragment meaning bone marrow or the spinal cord
3. brachio- is a word fragment suggesting the arm

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. osteoclast _____
2. myelocyte _____
3. osteoid _____
4. brachiotomy _____
5. myelogram _____
6. osteolysis _____
7. brachial _____
8. myeloma _____
9. brachium _____
10. osteoblast _____
11. myelomalacia _____
12. myelopoiesis _____
13. osteogenic _____
14. myeloplegia _____
15. osteosclerosis _____

Column II

- a. surgical cutting or removal of an arm
- b. a marrow cell
- c. cell associated with removal of bone
- d. resembling bone
- e. pertaining to the arm
- f. arm above the elbow
- g. roentgenogram of the spinal cord
- h. derived from tissue concerned with growth of bone
- i. formation of bone marrow
- j. dissolution of bone by calcium loss
- k. abnormal denseness of bone
- l. tumor composed of cells found in bone marrow
- m. morbid softening of the spinal cord
- n. cell that develops into bone cell
- o. spinal paralysis

Section C

Please review the following information

1. chondro- is a word fragment suggesting cartilage
2. arthro- is a word fragment meaning joint
3. carp- is a word fragment suggesting the wrist or the bones of the wrist

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. arthrocele _____
2. chondrectomy _____
3. carpopptosis _____
4. chondritis _____
5. arthrolith _____
6. arthroclasia _____
7. chondrography _____
8. arthralgia _____
9. carpus _____
10. carpal _____
11. chondroplasty _____
12. arthragra _____
13. chondrodynia _____
14. arthrocentesis _____
15. chondrolysis _____

Column II

- a. plastic surgery on cartilage
- b. gouty seizure in a joint
- c. puncture of a joint
- d. wrist; eight carpal bones
- e. dissolution of cartilage
- f. neuralgia or pain in a joint
- g. wristdrop
- h. calculous deposit in a joint
- i. description or account of cartilage
- j. swollen joint
- k. pain in a cartilage
- l. pertaining to the wrist or eight carpal bones
- m. inflammation of a cartilage
- n. breaking down of an ankylosis to a free joint
- o. surgical removal of a cartilage

Section D

Please review the following information

1. teno- or tenonto- are word fragments meaning tendon
2. thoraco- is a word fragment used to denote the thorax or chest

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. thoracoscope _____
2. tenorrhaphy _____
3. tenoplasty _____
4. thoracoscopy _____
5. tenostosis _____
6. thoracopathy _____
7. tenontagra _____
8. thoracostenosis _____
9. tenontology _____
10. thoracograph _____
11. tenontotomy _____
12. thoracostomy _____

Column II

- a. sum of what is known regarding the tendon
- b. Apparatus revealing movements of the chest during respiration
- c. union of divided tendon by a suture
- d. resecting the chest wall for drainage
- e. plastic surgery of the tendon
- f. disease of the thorax or the thoracic organs
- g. cutting of a tendon
- h. instrument for examining the pleural cavity
- i. gouty affection of the tendon
- j. diagnostic examination of the chest
- k. ossification of a tendon
- l. abnormal contraction of the chest wall

Section E

Please review the following information

1. tracheo- is a word fragment suggesting the trachea or windpipe
2. ortho- is a prefix meaning the correction of a deformity
3. pneumo- or pneumono- are word fragments suggesting the lung

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. orthotherapy _____
2. pneumocococcus _____
3. trachea _____
4. pneumotherapy _____
5. tracheostenosis _____
6. tracheorrhagia _____
7. pneumocentesis _____
8. tracheoplasty _____
9. orthopedics _____
10. pneumonosis _____
11. orthosis _____
12. pneumopexy _____
13. tracheomalacia _____
14. orthopnea _____
15. pneumonectasia _____

Column II

- a. treatment of diseases of the lungs
- b. treatment of disorders by correction or posture
- c. windpipe; tube descending from larynx to bronchi
- d. any lung disease
- e. contraction or narrowing of the trachea
- f. emphysema of the lungs
- g. inability to breathe except in an upright position
- h. surgical puncture of the lung
- i. organism which causes pneumonia
- j. softening of tracheal cartilages
- k. surgical fixation of the lung to the thoracic wall
- l. plastic operation upon the trachea
- m. straightening of a distorted part
- n. hemorrhage from the trachea
- o. specialization which deals with correction of deformities and diseases of joints and spine

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 17 - 22).

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. thoracostenosis | 6. tenorrhaphy | 11. tracheostomy |
| 2. myeloplegia | 7. brachiotomy | 12. chondrolysis |
| 3. urethroscope | 8. stomatodynia | 13. osteosclerosis |
| 4. pneumonosis | 9. arthroclasia | 14. pyelography |
| 5. orthopnea | 10. carpopptosis | 15. tracheogenic |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. Pain in the mouth is called _____.
2. A(n) _____ is an instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.
3. _____ is the hardening or abnormal denseness of bone; eburnation; osteitis ossificans.
4. _____ is spinal paralysis.
5. _____ is the surgical or obstetrical cutting or removal of an arm.
6. The degeneration of cartilage cells that occurs in the process of intracartilaginous ossification is called _____.
7. _____ is the breaking down of an ankylosis in order to secure free movement in a joint.
8. _____ is wristdrop.
9. The union of a divided tendon by a suture is called _____.
10. _____ is the abnormal contraction of the chest wall.
11. _____ is used for any lung disease.
12. The inability to breathe except in an upright position is called _____.
13. _____ means arising in the trachea.
14. A(n) _____ is the surgical creation of an opening into the trachea through the neck, for insertion of a tube to facilitate the passage of air to the lungs, or the evacuation of secretion.
15. _____ is the Roentgenography of the kidney and ureter after the structures have been filled with a contrast solution.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. cystolithiasis | 6. atrophoderma | 11. cardioneurosis |
| 2. pneumonolysis | 7. thrombocytopathy | 12. pyelocystostomosis |
| 3. orchioscirrhosis | 8. tenostosis | 13. otopyorrhea |
| 4. tracheomalacia | 9. chondropathology | 14. osteothrombosis |
| 5. arteriartia | 10. arthropysis | 15. epiplomphalocele |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is a functional nervous disorder marked by attacks of deranged cardiac action, such as palpitation and irregularity.
2. Contraction of an artery; narrowing of the caliber of an artery is called _____.
3. _____ is the formation of pus in a joint.
4. Atrophy of the skin or any part of it is referred to as _____.
5. _____ is the development of calculi in the bladder.
6. Umbilical hernia containing omentum is called _____.
7. _____ is the operation of stripping the pleura from the fascia of the thoracic wall in order to allow the lung to collapse.
8. _____ is a general term applied to a qualitative disorder of the blood platelets.
9. Hardening of the testis is called _____.
10. Softening of the tracheal cartilage is called _____.
11. _____ is the ossification of a tendon.
12. The pathology of the diseases of the cartilage is called _____.
13. _____ is the thrombosis of the veins of a bone.
14. _____ is the surgical formation of a communication between the renal pelvis and the bladder.
15. _____ is a copious purulent discharge from the ear.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the correct word or words.

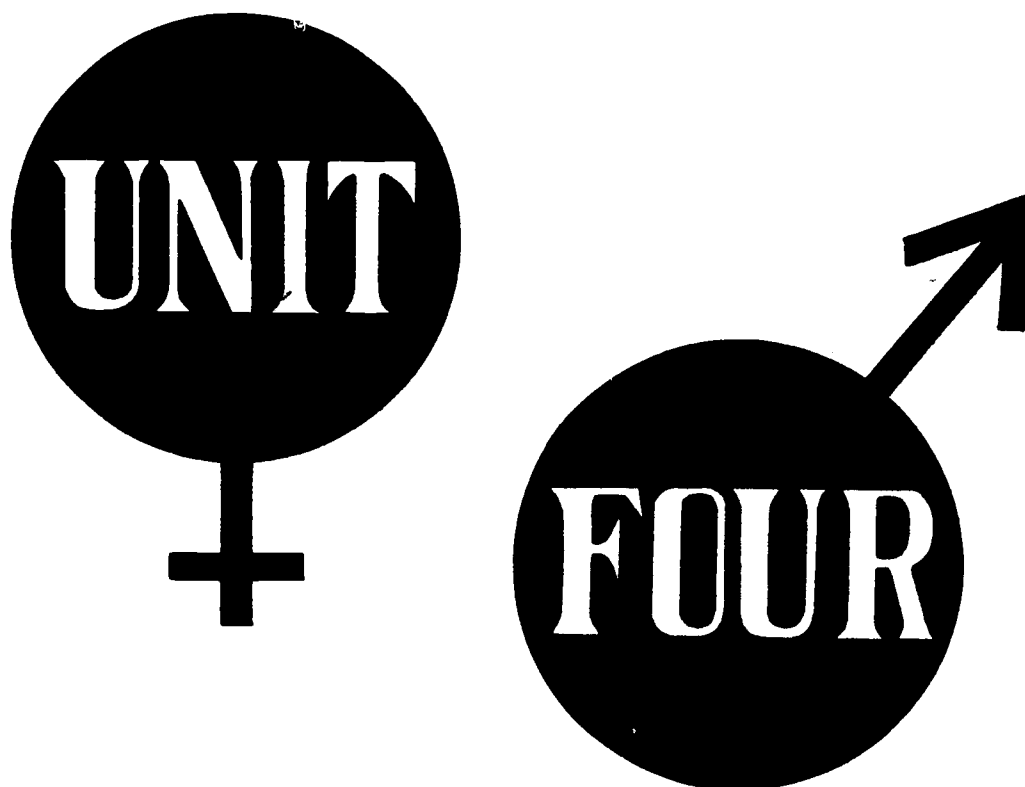
1. The treatment of _____ is called neurotherapy.
2. Craniomalacia is abnormal _____ of the skull.
3. _____ of a kidney is called nephromegaly.
4. Mucous discharge from the _____ is called proctorrhoea.
5. Pyelectasis is the dilatation of the _____.
6. A stomatologist is a specialist in diseases of the _____.
7. _____ of muscular tissue of the urethra is called urethrospasm.
8. Abnormal denseness of _____ is called osteosclerosis.
9. Surgical _____ of a cartilage is called chondrectomy.
10. A swollen _____ is called arthrocele.
11. Carpal pertains to the _____.
12. Tenoplasty is _____ of the tendons.
13. Abnormal _____ of the chest wall is called thoracostenosis.
14. Surgical _____ of the lung to the thoracic wall is called pneumopexy.
15. _____ from the ear is called otorrhoea.
16. Trichoscopy is the _____ of the hair.
17. _____ of tissue is called historrhexis.
18. Mastodynia is pain in the _____.
19. Peritoneocentesis is the _____ of the peritoneal cavity.
20. _____ of membranes which envelop the spinal cord is called meningeorrhaphy.

Section D

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the correct word.

1. _____ is a thickening of the artery walls.
2. _____ is a narrowing of a vein.
3. _____ is the free flow of blood.
4. _____ is a functional deficiency of the blood platelets.
5. _____ is pain in the heart.
6. A(n) _____ is a spasm or cramp of the finger or toe.
7. _____ is the loss of strength due to ganglionic disease.
8. A(n) _____ is the surgical removal of the ileum.
9. _____ is the inflammation of the meninges.
10. _____ is the science dealing with the mind and mental operations.
11. _____ is the hardening of a gland.
12. A(n) _____ is a pancreatic calculus.
13. A(n) _____ is a tumor composed of mucous tissue.
14. _____ is the displacement of the spleen.
15. _____ is plastic operation on the hand.
16. _____ is a premature closure of cranial fissures.
17. _____ is spinal therapeutics.
18. _____ is hard cancer of the bladder.
19. A(n) _____ is a cell associated with removal of bone.
20. _____ is emphysema of the lungs.



FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMS

Part ISection A

The following exercises will deal with the medical use of certain non-technical prefixes. The exercises will provide the students with an opportunity to observe the use of these varied prefixes in a medical context.

Please review the following information.

1. a- and an- mean without or a lack of
2. ab-, de-, and apo- mean from, away, down, or separation
3. aima means blood
4. esthesia means sensation
5. duct means to lead or move
6. fere means to carry
7. posis means to drink
8. mentia means the mind
9. vitamin is the same as vitamin
10. morphous means shape
11. hydrous means water
12. phasia means speech
13. sthenia means strength or power
14. sorb means to drink
15. humidity refers to the moisture present
16. cerebrate refers to the cerebrum or brain
17. sphyxia refers to the pulse

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. absorb
2. anemia
3. abductor
4. deferent
5. decerebrate
6. dehydrate
7. anesthesia
8. aposia
9. amentia
10. avitaminosis
11. amorphous
12. aphasia
13. asthenia
14. asphyxia
15. dehumidify

Column II

- a. suffocation or a "lack of a pulse"
- b. to remove the brain of an animal
- c. leading away
- d. absence of thirst
- e. the state of lacking, or being deficient in, vitamins
- f. not having a definite shape, formless
- g. conveying away
- h. a disorder of speech due to disease or brain injury
- i. to remove moisture
- j. a lack of physical strength
- k. lack of red blood corpuscles
- l. lack of sensation
- m. to remove water from
- n. madness, being out of one's mind
- o. to take liquid into itself

Section B

Please review the following information.

1. ad- means toward, to or nearness
2. ambi- or amphi- or amphi- mean both, both sides, or around
3. diploos means double
4. kentron means center
5. hibia means life
6. renal refers to the kidney
7. adducere means to bring to
8. sternon means chest
9. sorbere means to suck or take in
10. terminalis means end
11. dexter means right
12. latus means side
13. ops means eye
14. valere means strong
15. sinister means left

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. adrenal _____
2. ambilateral _____
3. adduction _____
4. ambiopia _____
5. ambidextrous _____
6. ambisinister _____
7. adhesive _____
8. adsorption _____
9. amphi-centric _____
10. adduct _____
11. amphoterodiplopia _____
12. adsternal _____
13. ambivalence _____
14. adductor _____
15. adaxial _____
16. adterminal _____
17. amphibious _____

Column II

- a. drawing towards a center
- b. able to use both hands
- c. living both on land and in water
- d. near to the kidney
- e. pertaining to both sides
- f. centering or converging at both ends
- g. tape that clings or sticks to something
- h. double vision
- i. near or toward the sternum
- j. awkward in the use of either hand
- k. double vision in each eye
- l. to draw to the middle or towards the main axis of a body or a limb
- m. adhesion by a gas or liquid to the surface of a solid
- n. a muscle which draws toward the medial plane
- o. toward the main axis
- p. toward the extremity of any structure at the end of a nerve or muscle
- q. possessing ability of equal power or value in two directions

Section C

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. anti- and ob- mean against or opposed to | 10. <u>natal</u> means birth |
| 2. ante-, pre-, and pro- mean before | 11. <u>latus</u> means side |
| 3. <u>bios</u> means life | 12. <u>emetikos</u> means emetic |
| 4. <u>klinein</u> means to incline | 13. <u>mature</u> means ready |
| 5. <u>caries</u> means to decay | 14. <u>kephale</u> means head |
| 6. <u>spasmos</u> means convulsion | 15. <u>prodromos</u> means running before |
| 7. <u>sialon</u> means saliva | 16. <u>menstruar</u> means to menstruate |
| 8. <u>psora</u> means the itch | 17. <u>ot</u> means ear |
| 9. <u>febris</u> means fever | 18. <u>thesis</u> means a placing |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. antefebriile | _____ |
| 2. antibiotic | _____ |
| 3. antenatal | _____ |
| 4. anterolateral | _____ |
| 5. anticarious | _____ |
| 6. preaortic | _____ |
| 7. prognosis | _____ |
| 8. anticlinal | _____ |
| 9. preanal | _____ |
| 10. antianemic | _____ |
| 11. preclinical | _____ |
| 12. antipsortic | _____ |
| 13. premenstrual | _____ |
| 14. antispastic | _____ |
| 15. antemetic | _____ |
| 16. procephalic | _____ |
| 17. antisialic | _____ |
| 18. prodromal | _____ |
| 19. anterior | _____ |
| 20. premature | _____ |
| 21. prootic | _____ |
| 22. prothesis | _____ |
| 23. obstruction | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. of or relating to the anterior part of the head |
| b. the initial stage of a disease |
| c. before full development |
| d. in front of the ear |
| e. curing or preventing anemia |
| f. before menstruation |
| g. located in front of the aorta |
| h. leaning in the opposite direction |
| i. occurring before birth |
| j. an agent used to prevent or arrest itching |
| k. that which opposes |
| l. before fever |
| m. tending to destroy life |
| n. remedy that controls vomiting |
| o. before or in front of |
| p. preventing decay of teeth |
| q. before symptoms make diagnosis possible |
| r. an agent relieving or checking spasm |
| s. forecast of probable results of disease |
| t. checking or that which checks saliva |
| u. in front and to one side |
| v. in front of the anus |
| w. replacement by an artificial part |

Section D

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. co-, com-, con-, sym-, and syn-
mean with together, or union | 12. <u>tangere</u> means to touch |
| 2. <u>excitare</u> means to arouse | 13. <u>pensare</u> means to weigh |
| 3. <u>lateralis</u> pertains to the side | 14. <u>pathos</u> means suffering |
| 4. <u>commissura</u> means a uniting | 15. <u>pod</u> means feet |
| 5. <u>plicare</u> means to fold | 16. <u>phalanx</u> refers to the fingers or toes |
| 6. <u>pati</u> means to suffer | 17. <u>algos</u> means pain |
| 7. <u>habilis</u> means to fit | 18. <u>dromos</u> means a running |
| 8. <u>sentire</u> means to feel | 19. <u>desis</u> means a binding together |
| 9. <u>congenitus</u> means born together | 20. <u>ismos</u> means condition |
| 10. <u>rodere</u> means to gnaw | 21. <u>chronos</u> means time |
| 11. <u>ordinare</u> means to arrange | 22. <u>kinesis</u> means motion |
| | 23. <u>ergon</u> means work |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. commissura _____
2. collateral _____
3. syndesis _____
4. sympathy _____
5. synergetic _____
6. contact _____
7. co-ordination _____
8. sympodia _____
9. compatibility _____
10. congenital _____
11. consensual _____
12. synalgia _____
13. corrosion _____
14. synchronism _____
15. constant _____
16. coexcitation _____
17. compensation _____
18. syndrome _____
19. complication _____
20. symphalangism _____
21. conjugate _____
22. synkinesis _____

Column II

- a. influence of an organ with another
- b. simultaneous excitation
- c. excited by reflex stimulation
- d. an added difficulty; a complex state
- e. occurrence of acts or events **simultaneously**
- f. joining together
- g. present at birth
- h. accompanying, as side by side
- i. working together
- j. state of suitability to be mixed or **taken together** without unfavorable results, as drugs
- k. Exhibiting cooperative action, said of certain muscles; working together
- l. surgical fixation or ankylosis of a joint; condition of being bound
- m. an involuntary movement produced in association with a voluntary one
- n. referred or reflex pain felt in a part distant from the site of its origin
- o. mutual touching or apposition of two bodies
- p. standing together
- q. making up a defect
- r. paired equally, also an important diameter of the pelvis
- s. condition in which the lower extremities are united
- t. symptoms occurring together
- u. disintegration, especially carious
- v. disintegration of a tooth
- v. ankylosis of joints of the fingers or toes

Section E

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>contra-</u> and counter- mean against or opposite | 7. <u>fissura</u> means fissure |
| 2. <u>aperture</u> means opening | 8. <u>indicare</u> means to point out |
| 3. <u>conceptio</u> means a conceiving | 9. <u>irritare</u> means to excite |
| 4. <u>contractio</u> means a drawing up | 10. <u>puncture</u> means puncture |
| 5. <u>latus</u> means side | 11. <u>extendere</u> means to extend |
| | 12. <u>velle</u> means to wish |
| | 13. <u>con</u> is a prefix signifying with |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. contraaperture | _____ |
| 2. counterirritation | _____ |
| 3. contralateral | _____ |
| 4. counterpuncture | _____ |
| 5. contraction | _____ |
| 6. contractile | _____ |
| 7. counterextension | _____ |
| 8. counteropening | _____ |
| 9. counteract | _____ |
| 10. contraindication | _____ |
| 11. contraception | _____ |
| 12. contravolitional | _____ |
| 13. contraceptive | _____ |
| 14. contracture | _____ |
| 15. contrafissura | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. the prevention of conception |
| b. any symptom or circumstance indicating the inappropriateness of a form of treatment otherwise advisable |
| c. a second opening made in an abscess |
| d. a skull fracture at a point opposite from where the blow was received |
| e. an opposite opening |
| f. having the ability to contract or shorten |
| g. superficial irritation which relieves some other irritation of deeper structure |
| h. to act against or in opposition to |
| i. an additional opening to help drainage, as an abscess; counteropening |
| j. back pull or resistance to extending a limb |
| k. in opposition to or without the will; involuntary |
| l. muscle reaction to stimulus |
| m. permanent contraction of a muscle due to spasm or paralysis |
| n. originating in, or affecting, the opposite side of the body |
| o. any agent or device to prevent conception |

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lesson 23.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. asphyxia | 6. prootic | 11. counteropening |
| 2. amentia | 7. preaortic | 12. decerebrate |
| 3. adterminal | 8. synalgia | 13. avitaminosis |
| 4. ambisinister | 9. compensation | 14. adduct |
| 5. ambiopia | 10. contraception | 15. antianemic |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is the counterbalancing of any defect of structure or function.
2. _____ refers to the location in front of the aorta.
3. A second incision made opposite to another, as in an abscess, to promote drainage is called a _____.
4. An agent that counteracts or prevents anemia is called _____.
5. _____ is pain experienced in one place as the result of a lesion in another.
6. _____ refers to the location of position in front of the ear.
7. The prevention of conception or impregnation is referred to as _____.
8. To _____ is to draw toward the median line of the body or toward a neighboring part.
9. To _____ is to have the brain removed.
10. _____ is a condition due to a deficiency of vitamins in the diet.
11. _____ is suffocation; a condition in which there is anoxia and increased carbon dioxide tension in the blood and tissues.
12. _____ or diplopia, is the perception of two images of a single object.
13. Ambilevous or _____, is the inability to perform acts requiring manual skill with either hand.
14. Mental deficiency; a congenital lack of the ordinary mental abilities is called _____.
15. _____ is passing toward the end of a muscle; said of an electric current.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. dehydrate | 6. prodromal | 11. adhesion |
| 2. amorphous | 7. anterior | 12. syndrome |
| 3. adsorption | 8. prothesis | 13. sympodia |
| 4. ambilateral | 9. collateral | 14. contravolitional |
| 5. premenstruum | 10. constant | 15. counterpuncture |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ indicates the approach of a disease or other morbid state.
2. To _____ something is to remove the water from it.
3. Being _____ refers to the state of having no definite shape or form; shapeless.
4. The attachment of one substance to the surface of another is called _____.
5. _____ refers to or pertains to both the right and left side.
6. The period immediately preceding occurrence of the menstrual flow is called _____.
7. Not failing; remaining unaltered is being _____.
8. _____ is situated in front of or in the forward part of, affecting the forward part of an organ, toward the head end of the body; in official anatomical nomenclature, used in reference to the ventral or belly surface of the body.
9. _____ is the replacement of an absent part by an artificial substitute.
10. _____ is secondary or accessory; not direct or immediate.
11. A set of symptoms which occur together; the sum of signs of any morbid state is called a _____.
12. _____ or sirenomelia is a morbid state of a fetal monster with fused legs, and no feet.
13. It was done in opposition to the will. It was involuntary or _____.
14. A _____ is a second opening made opposite to another.
15. _____ is the property of remaining in close approximation, as that resulting from the physical attraction of unlike molecules, or the molecular attraction existing between the surfaces of attracting bodies.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words.

1. _____ is a disorder of speech due to disease or injury of the brain.
2. The condition or state of lacking something, or being deficient in it, is called _____.
3. It is formless. It doesn't have a definite shape. It is _____.
4. Suffocation is also called _____.
5. Double vision in each eye is called _____.
6. _____ is a muscle which draws toward the medial plane of a body. It is a drawer toward.
7. It is near the kidney It is _____.
8. He is able to use both hands. He is _____.
9. _____ is replacement by an artificial part.
10. Occuring before a fever is called _____.
11. The period of time before menstruation is called _____.
12. It is located in front of the ear. It is _____.
13. Simultaneous excitation is also known as _____.
14. _____ is a condition in which the lower extremities are united.
15. _____ is any agent or device used to prevent conception.
16. A(n) _____ is a second opening made in an abscess.
17. _____ is a permanent contraction of a muscle due to spasm or paralysis.
18. It is _____. It was present at birth.
19. Symptoms occuring together are called _____.
20. _____ is a remedy that controls vomiting.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. deca- means ten | 11. <u>gramma</u> means a writing |
| 2. demi- means half | 12. <u>klasia</u> means to break |
| 3. dextro- means right | 13. <u>manus</u> means hand |
| 4. dia- means through or apart | 14. <u>rein</u> means to flow |
| 5. <u>oculus</u> means eyes | 15. <u>sinister</u> means left |
| 6. <u>gramma</u> means weight | 16. <u>lysis</u> means loosening |
| 7. <u>litre</u> means liter | 17. <u>ventere</u> means to turn |
| 8. <u>therme</u> means heat | 18. <u>gaster</u> means belly |
| 9. <u>metron</u> means measure | 19. <u>diabrosis</u> means an eating through |
| 10. <u>kardia</u> means heart | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. dextroverted | _____ |
| 2. diaclasia | _____ |
| 3. decameter | _____ |
| 4. dialysis | _____ |
| 5. dextrocardia | _____ |
| 6. dextroversion | _____ |
| 7. diabrotic | _____ |
| 8. demilune | _____ |
| 9. dextrocardiogram | _____ |
| 10. decaliter | _____ |
| 11. diarrhea | _____ |
| 12. dextromanual | _____ |
| 13. decagram | _____ |
| 14. dextrogastria | _____ |
| 15. decanormal | _____ |
| 16. diathermy | _____ |
| 17. dextrosinistral | _____ |
| 18. dextrocular | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. a cardiogram representing action of the right ventricle |
| b. pertaining to a solution ten times as strong as a normal one |
| c. surgical fracture |
| d. ten liters |
| e. having the stomach on the right side of the body |
| f. turned to the right |
| g. right-handed |
| h. having a stronger right than left eye |
| i. a measure of ten meters; 393.71 inches |
| j. corrosive |
| k. having the heart on the right side of the body |
| l. ten grams |
| m. therapeutic treatment through a high frequency current to generate heat within some part of the body |
| n. turned toward the right |
| o. half-moon; crescent |
| p. morbid frequency of bowel movements |
| q. from right to left |
| r. the passage of a solute through a membrane |

Section B

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>dis-</u> means reversal, separation, aprt from, free of, or undo | 10. <u>locare</u> means to place |
| 2. <u>dys-</u> means difficult, painful, or bad | 11. <u>aima</u> means blood |
| 3. <u>inficere</u> means to corrupt | 12. <u>dissecare</u> means to cut up |
| 4. <u>articulus</u> means joint | 13. <u>libra</u> means balance |
| 5. <u>fungi</u> means to be busy | 14. <u>topos</u> means place |
| 6. <u>chronos</u> means time | 15. <u>adreno</u> relates to adrenal |
| 7. <u>gala</u> means milk | 16. <u>aisthesis</u> means sensation |
| 8. <u>aise</u> means arise | 17. <u>aphe</u> means touch |
| 9. <u>pnoe</u> means breathing | 18. <u>tokos</u> means birth |
| | 19. <u>ouron</u> means urin- |
| | 20. <u>enteron</u> means intestines |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. disarticulation | _____ |
| 2. dyspnea | _____ |
| 3. dischronation | _____ |
| 4. discrimination | _____ |
| 5. dysadrenia | _____ |
| 6. dysemia | _____ |
| 7. dismember | _____ |
| 8. dysuria | _____ |
| 9. dysesthesia | _____ |
| 10. disease | _____ |
| 11. dystopia | _____ |
| 12. dislocation | _____ |
| 13. dysfunction | _____ |
| 14. dysaphia | _____ |
| 15. dysgalactia | _____ |
| 16. disinfection | _____ |
| 17. dysentery | _____ |
| 18. dissect | _____ |
| 19. dystocia | _____ |
| 20. disequilibrium | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. to remove an extremity or a portion of it |
| b. failure of relativity in the conscious-ness of time |
| c. difficult labor |
| d. functional disorder of adrenal gland |
| e. reversal from the state of health |
| f. malposition; displacement of an organ |
| g. amputation through a joint |
| h. sensation, as the pricks of pins and needles, or of crawling; formication |
| i. difficult breathing |
| j. defective milk secretion |
| k. the process of distinguishing or differentiating |
| l. any blood disease |
| m. absence of complete normal function |
| n. the displacement of any part, especially the removal temporarily of a bone from its normal position in a joint |
| o. to separate tissues and parts of a cadaver for anatomical study |
| p. dullness of the sense of touch |
| q. on unequal and unstable balance or equilibrium |
| r. a term applied to a number of intestinal disorders, especially of the colon, characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane |
| s. to free from infection |
| t. painful or difficult urination |

Section C

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. auto- means self | 11. <u>kephale</u> means head |
| 2. bi-, bin-, bis-, and si- mean two, twice or double | 12. <u>ferire</u> means to beat |
| 3. <u>activus</u> means acting | 13. <u>latus</u> means side |
| 4. <u>klasis</u> means a breaking | 14. <u>camera</u> means chamber |
| 5. <u>opsis</u> means to view | 15. <u>ovum</u> means egg |
| 6. <u>automatos</u> means self-acting | 16. <u>delphys</u> means uterus |
| 7. <u>toxikon</u> means poison | 17. <u>oculus</u> means eye |
| 8. <u>gastric</u> means belly | 18. <u>sectio</u> means a cutting |
| 9. <u>akron</u> means point | 19. <u>temporalis</u> pertains to the temple |
| 10. <u>omos</u> means shoulder | 20. <u>furca</u> means fork |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. bilateral | _____ |
| 2. automatic | _____ |
| 3. binocular | _____ |
| 4. autoclasis | _____ |
| 5. binary | _____ |
| 6. autotoxin | _____ |
| 7. bifurcation | _____ |
| 8. bisacromial | _____ |
| 9. autoactivation | _____ |
| 10. bicameral | _____ |
| 11. bisection | _____ |
| 12. diplocephaly | _____ |
| 13. autopsy | _____ |
| 14. diplopia | _____ |
| 15. binovular | _____ |
| 16. bitemporal | _____ |
| 17. bisferious | _____ |
| 18. digastric | _____ |
| 19. didephlic | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. pertaining to both acromial processes |
| b. derived from or pertaining to two ova |
| c. division into two branches; having two branches |
| d. gland activation by its own secretion |
| e. poison generated within the body upon which it acts |
| f. self-acting; spontaneous; involuntary |
| g. pertaining to both temples or temporal bones |
| h. division into two parts |
| i. examination of the organs of a dead body to determine cause of death, or pathological conditions |
| j. made up of two equal parts |
| k. pertaining to both eyes |
| l. double vision |
| m. destruction of a part from internal causes |
| n. having two cavities, chambers, or hollows |
| o. having two beats; dicrotic |
| p. pertaining to, affecting, or related to two sides of the body |
| q. having two bellies, said of certain muscles |
| r. state of having two heads |
| s. having or pertaining to a double uterus |

Section D

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>bio-</u> means life | 9. <u>bain</u> means going |
| 2. <u>cata-</u> means under, lower
down, or against | 10. <u>phalax</u> means a guard |
| 3. <u>plasma</u> means matter | 11. <u>blastos</u> means germ |
| 4. <u>men</u> means month or monthly | 12. <u>typos</u> means mark |
| 5. <u>trepein</u> means to turn | 13. <u>skopein</u> means to examine |
| 6. <u>ops</u> means eye | 14. <u>physikos</u> means natural |
| 7. <u>plexis</u> means stroke | 15. <u>lysis</u> means destruction |
| | 16. <u>genesis</u> means origin |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. catabolism | _____ |
| 2. catamenia | _____ |
| 3. bioblast | _____ |
| 4. catatropia | _____ |
| 5. biogenesis | _____ |
| 6. cataplexy | _____ |
| 7. biotype | _____ |
| 8. bioplasm | _____ |
| 9. catacrotic | _____ |
| 10. biophylactic | _____ |
| 11. biophysics | _____ |
| 12. catabasis | _____ |
| 13. biolytic | _____ |
| 14. bioscopy | _____ |
| 15. biology | _____ |
| 16. biopsy | _____ |
| 17. biolysis | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. having both eyes turned downward |
| b. fundamental constitution of an organism
or those possessing it |
| c. throwing down into more simple compounds |
| d. science of life |
| e. the science of physical process in life |
| f. living substance; protoplasm |
| g. menses, the periodic menstrual discharge
of blood from the uterus |
| h. excision of a small piece of tissue
for microscopic examination |
| i. a corpuscle that is not yet mature |
| j. a neurosis characterized by a loss of
sensibility and voluntary movements
without any perceptible alteration in
circulation, often involving falling down |
| k. able to destroy life |
| l. the decline of a disease |
| m. manifesting the downstroke of a pulse
tracing interrupted by an upstroke |
| n. devitalization or destruction of living
tissue by action of living organisms |
| o. tending to preserve life |
| p. begetting living things from living things;
opposed to spontaneous generation |
| q. examination to determine life |

Section E

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>di-</u> is a prefix meaning twice
or two times | 9. <u>opsis</u> means sight |
| 2. <u>ataxia</u> means lack of order | 10. <u>soma</u> means body |
| 3. <u>kore</u> means pupil | 11. <u>aster</u> means star |
| 4. <u>plege</u> means a stroke | 12. <u>chroma</u> means color |
| 5. <u>blastos</u> means sprout | 13. <u>echo</u> means echo |
| 6. <u>metron</u> means measure | 14. <u>skopein</u> means to examine |
| 7. <u>diploos</u> means double | 15. <u>phasis</u> means a phase |
| 8. <u>axon</u> means axis | 16. <u>thrix</u> means hair |
| | 17. <u>articularis</u> means joint |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. dichromasy
2. diatomic
3. diarthric
4. diblastual
5. diplosomia
6. diechoscope
7. diataxia
8. dicoria
9. diaster
10. diphasic
11. diplopia
12. diplegia
13. diad
14. diplogenesis
15. diplogiometer
16. diaxon
17. districhiiasis

Column II

- a. device for estimating double vision
- b. double pupil in each eye
- c. paralysis of similar parts on both sides of the body
- d. pertaining to two or more joints
- e. in mitosis the achromatic figure consisting of a double star
- f. twins joined together
- g. an element or radical having a valency of 2; a bivalent
- h. able to see only two colors
- i. a stethoscope that gives two sounds in two different parts at the same time
- j. having two parts or producing two substances
- k. a neuron having two axons
- l. having two phases
- m. double vision
- n. a disorder of movement of both sides of the body
- o. two hairs growing from the same hair follicle.
- p. containing two atoms
- q. a blastula containing the ectoderm and entoderm

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 23 and 24.)

Section A

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. decanormal | 6. dysuria | 11. dichromasy |
| 2. biolysis | 7. disarticulation | 12. dicoria |
| 3. catacrotic | 8. diplocephaly | 13. dialysis |
| 4. diaxon | 9. autopsy | 14. discrimination |
| 5. dextroversion | 10. catatropia | 15. dislocation |

Please complete each of the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is the chemical decomposition of organic matter by the action of living organisms
2. Amputation or separation at a joint is called _____.
3. _____ is doubleness of the pupil.
4. _____ is the process of separating crystalloids and colloids in solution by the difference in their rates of diffusion through a semipermeable membrane.
5. _____ or dicephaly is the developmental anomaly characterized by having two heads.
6. _____ pertains to or is characterized by an anomaly of the pulse evidenced by appearance of a small additional wave or notch in the descending limb of the pulse tracing.
7. A nerve cell having two axons or axis-cylinder processes is called a _____.
8. A(n) _____ is a postmortem examination of a body.
9. _____ is the recognition of differences and distinctions.
10. _____ is the displacement of any part, more especially of a bone.
11. _____ is the downward turning of the visual axes of both eyes; double hypophoria.
12. Version to the right side; especially movement of the eyes to the right side is called _____.
13. It is _____. It has ten times the strength of a normal solution.
14. _____ is painful or difficult urination.
15. _____ is the quality of existing in or exhibiting two different colors.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. aposia | 6. adsternal | 11. antisialic |
| 2. compensation | 7. contracture | 12. diacclasis |
| 3. dextrocularity | 8. dismemberment | 13. dysadrenia |
| 4. digastric | 9. autoactivation | 14. diplogenesis |
| 5. diad | 10. catalepsy | 15. biopsy |

Please complete each of the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. It has the valency or combining power of two and is therefore referred to as being _____.
2. _____ is the absence of thirst or the reluctance to ingest fluids.
3. Having two bellies is referred to as being _____.
4. _____ is the condition of having greater visual power in the right eye and, therefore, using it more than the left.
5. _____ is the counterbalancing of any defect of structure or function.
6. A(n) _____ is the removal and examination, usually microscopic, of tissue or other material from the living body for purposes of diagnosis.
7. Since it checks the flow of saliva, it is referred to as being _____.
8. _____ is a fracture, especially one made for surgical purposes.
9. _____ is the production of a double monster.
10. A disorder of an adrenal function is referred to as _____.
11. If something is located near the sternum it is referred to as being _____.
12. _____ is a condition characterized by a waxy rigidity of the muscles so that the patient tends to remain in any position in which he is placed.
13. _____ is a condition of fixed high resistance to passive stretch of a muscle, resulting from fibrosis of the tissues supporting the muscles or joints, or from disorders of the muscle fibers.
14. Amputation of an extremity or a portion of it is referred to as _____.
15. _____ is the activation of a gland by its own secretions.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words.

1. The passage of a solute through a membrane is called _____.
2. _____ is the condition of having the stomach on the right side of the body.
3. Since it is turned toward the right it is referred as being _____.
4. It extends from right to left and is therefore referred to as being _____.
5. _____ is the process of distinguishing or differentiating.
6. The removal of an extremity or a portion of it is called a _____.
7. Displacement of an organ is called _____.
8. _____ is defective milk secretion.
9. The condition or state of having two heads is called _____.
10. It pertains to both eyes and is therefore referred to as being _____.
11. It is _____. It has the ability to destroy life.
12. A(n) _____ is the excision of a small piece of tissue for microscopic examination.
13. A(n) _____ is a cell that has not yet become mature.
14. Twins joined together are called _____.
15. It contains two or more joints and is therefore referred to as being _____.
16. _____ is the condition of having a double pupil in each eye.
17. A(n) _____ is a device for estimating double vision.
18. He is only able to see two colors. He is _____.
19. The condition or state of having an irregularity of movement of both sides of the body is called _____.
20. Gland activation by its own secretion is called _____.

FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMS : III

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. micro- means small | 11. <u>kaulos</u> means penis |
| 2. neo- means now, recent, and young | 12. <u>cidus</u> means to kill |
| 3. <u>genesis</u> means formation | 13. <u>natare</u> means to be born |
| 4. <u>kardia</u> means heart | 14. <u>stoma</u> means opening |
| 5. <u>formatio</u> means a shaping | 15. <u>analysis</u> means a breaking apart |
| 6. <u>skopein</u> means to examine | 16. <u>plastikos</u> means formed |
| 7. <u>membrana</u> means membrane | 17. <u>bios</u> means life |
| 8. <u>tome</u> means incision | 18. <u>arthron</u> means a joint |
| 9. <u>myelon</u> means marrow | 19. <u>blastos</u> means germ |
| 10. <u>lithos</u> means stone | 20. <u>foetus</u> means offspring |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. mycolith | _____ |
| 2. neoplastic | _____ |
| 3. neofetus | _____ |
| 4. microscope | _____ |
| 5. neonatal | _____ |
| 6. microanalysis | _____ |
| 7. nec genetic | _____ |
| 8. microcolon | _____ |
| 9. microtomy | _____ |
| 10. neomembrane | _____ |
| 11. microbe | _____ |
| 12. neonate | _____ |
| 13. neoformation | _____ |
| 14. microcaulia | _____ |
| 15. microcardia | _____ |
| 16. neoarthrosis | _____ |
| 17. microbicide | _____ |
| 18. neoblastic | _____ |
| 19. micromyelia | _____ |
| 20. neostomy | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. formation of opening into an organ or between two organs |
| b. unusually small heart |
| c. concerning the newborn |
| d. instrument for viewing small objects |
| e. abnormally small colon |
| f. a false joint |
| g. the process of cutting into sections |
| h. a false or a new membrane |
| i. abnormally small size of spinal cord |
| j. newborn infant |
| k. pertaining to, or of the nature of new, abnormal tissue formation |
| l. an agent which is destructive to microbes |
| m. newly formed, relating to new formation |
| n. analytical examination of small sample |
| o. regeneration |
| p. unusually small penis |
| q. pertaining to, or constituting, a new growth of tissue |
| r. a small calculus |
| s. a minute one-celled form of life not distinguishable as to vegetable or animal nature |
| t. embryo during 8th or 9th week of intrauterine existence |

Section B

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. em-, en-, and endo- mean it, within, and negative | 11. <u>lithos</u> means stone |
| 2. <u>cervix</u> means neck | 12. <u>aggeion</u> means vessel |
| 3. <u>ismos</u> means condition | 13. <u>punctura</u> means puncture |
| 4. <u>kanthos</u> means angle of the eye | 14. <u>chrodros</u> means cartilage |
| 5. <u>anthema</u> means blossoming | 15. <u>osten</u> means bone |
| 6. <u>egkephalos</u> means brain | 16. <u>colp</u> means vagina |
| 7. <u>balsamum</u> means balsam | 17. <u>derma</u> means skin |
| 8. <u>egkatarraptein</u> means to sew in | 18. <u>demos</u> means people |
| 9. <u>pyon</u> means pus | 19. <u>aorte</u> means aorta |
| 10. <u>kele</u> means hernia | 20. <u>itis</u> means inflammation |
| | 21. <u>arteria</u> means artery |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. encolpism | _____ |
| 2. enanthem | _____ |
| 3. endocrine | _____ |
| 4. enostosis | _____ |
| 5. encephalocele | _____ |
| 6. encanthis | _____ |
| 7. endemic | _____ |
| 8. endochondral | _____ |
| 9. empyema | _____ |
| 10. embalming | _____ |
| 11. endarterial | _____ |
| 12. endocervix | _____ |
| 13. endangitis | _____ |
| 14. encatarrhaphy | _____ |
| 15. encephalolith | _____ |
| 16. enema | _____ |
| 17. endermatic | _____ |
| 18. embolism | _____ |
| 19. encephalopuncture | _____ |
| 20. endaortitis | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. within a cartilage |
| b. a calculus of or in the brain |
| c. preservation of a dead body against putrefaction |
| d. an osseous tumor within the cavity of a bone |
| e. an excrescence or new growth at the inner angle of the eye |
| f. inflammation of the endangium |
| g. the lining of the canal of the cervix uteru |
| h. eruption of mucous membrane |
| i. secreting internally |
| j. a disease which is present more or less continuously in a community |
| k. pus in a body cavity, especially in the pleural cavity |
| l. clot in artery or vein |
| m. administering medicine through the skin |
| n. puncture into the brain substance |
| o. pertaining to the inner portion of an artery |
| p. injection into the rectum |
| q. medication by vaginal suppositories and injections |
| r. insertion of an organ or tissue into a part where it is not normally found |
| s. protrusion of the brain through a cranial fissure |
| t. inflammation of inner coat of the aorta |

Section C

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>ec-</u> , <u>ecto-</u> , <u>ex-</u> , and <u>exo-</u> mean out, outside, or away from | 12. <u>pectus</u> means breast |
| 2. <u>ekkentros</u> means from the center | 13. <u>mnesia</u> means memory |
| 3. <u>ectal</u> means without | 14. <u>nucleus</u> means kernel |
| 4. <u>haurire</u> means to drain | 15. <u>itis</u> suggests an inflammation |
| 5. <u>kardia</u> means heart | 16. <u>aima</u> means blood |
| 6. <u>sudare</u> means to sweat | 17. <u>spirare</u> means to breathe |
| 7. <u>derma</u> means skin | 18. <u>pathos</u> means disease |
| 8. <u>kele</u> means hernia | 19. <u>halare</u> means to breathe |
| 9. <u>stoma</u> means opening | 20. <u>arteria</u> means artery |
| 10. <u>kolon</u> means colon | 21. <u>ophthalmos</u> means eye |
| 11. <u>topos</u> means place | 22. <u>osteon</u> means bone |
| | 23. <u>caedere</u> means to cut |
| | 24. <u>corium</u> means skin |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. excoriation _____
2. exudation _____
3. extasia _____
4. exophthalmic _____
5. ectomy _____
6. exhalation _____
7. extopic _____
8. exemia _____
9. ectoderm _____
10. expiration _____
11. ectocardia _____
12. ectonuclear _____
13. excision _____
14. exopathic _____
15. ectal _____
16. exhaustion _____
17. exostosis _____
18. expel _____
19. eccentric _____
20. exarteritis _____
21. ectokelostomy _____
22. ecmnesia _____
23. ectopia _____
24. exocolitis _____
25. expectorant _____

Column II

- a. cutting out
- b. in an abnormal position; said of a fetus
- c. occurring outside a cell nucleus
- d. having the heart out of its normal position
- e. loss of blood
- f. bony growth projecting outward
- g. making an external opening into the hernial sac to prepare for radical operation
- h. external, outer, on the surface
- i. state of extreme fatigue
- j. outermost layer of skin
- k. the process of breathing outward
- l. peculiar, abnormal in action or ideas
- m. excision of any organ or gland
- n. inflammation of the outer coat of an artery
- o. of a disease originating outside the body
- p. abrasion of the epidermis or of the coating of organs of the body by trauma, burns, etc.
- q. to drive out
- r. pertaining to the protrusion of the eyeball
- s. inability to remember recent events
- t. morbid oozing of fluids, usually the result of inflammatory conditions
- u. malposition, especially congenital, of an organ or structure
- v. inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon
- w. a stretching out; vessel dilatation
- x. the expulsion of air from the lungs
- y. an agent that facilitates the removal of secretions of the bronchopulmonary mucous membrane

Section D

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <u>pan-</u> and <u>pant-</u> mean all or every | 14. <u>ektome</u> means excision |
| 2. <u>per-</u> means through, excessively,
or very | 15. <u>perforare</u> means to pierce through |
| 3. <u>idrosis</u> means perspiration | 16. <u>duodeni</u> means twelve |
| 4. <u>chroma</u> means color | 17. <u>kreas</u> means flesh |
| 5. <u>algos</u> means pain | 18. <u>a</u> means negation |
| 6. <u>percussio</u> means a striking through | 19. <u>arthron</u> means joint |
| 7. <u>percolare</u> means to strain through | 20. <u>ot</u> means ear |
| 8. <u>perfundere</u> means to pour through | 21. <u>perceptio</u> means to see |
| 9. <u>perfricare</u> means to rub | 22. <u>trophe</u> means nourishment |
| 10. <u>perflare</u> means to blow through | 23. <u>neuron</u> means sinew |
| 11. <u>stoma</u> means opening | 24. <u>astheneia</u> means weakness |
| 12. <u>kystis</u> means bladder | 25. <u>kardia</u> means heart |
| 13. <u>chole</u> means bile | 26. <u>cotis</u> means skin |
| | 27. <u>akeisthal</u> means to heal |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1. perfrication | _____ |
| 2. panotitis | _____ |
| 3. panasthenia | _____ |
| 4. panarthrititis | _____ |
| 5. panacea | _____ |
| 6. perception | _____ |
| 7. pancreaticocholecystostomy | _____ |
| 8. perforate | _____ |
| 9. pancarditis | _____ |
| 10. panneuritis | _____ |
| 11. pantalgia | _____ |
| 12. perfusion | _____ |
| 13. pancreatoduodenectomy | _____ |
| 14. perflation | _____ |
| 15. pantachromatic | _____ |
| 16. percussion | _____ |
| 17. panatrophly | _____ |
| 18. percolation | _____ |
| 19. panhidrosis | _____ |
| 20. percutaneous | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. generalized neuritis |
| b. a remedy for all ills |
| c. effected through the skin |
| d. pain felt over the entire body |
| e. impression through the senses |
| f. inflamed condition involving all
the structure of the heart |
| g. inflammation of all parts of the ear |
| h. general weakness |
| i. passing a fluid through spaces |
| j. wasting away of an entire structure |
| k. to puncture or make holes |
| l. entirely colorless |
| m. excision of the head of the pancreas
and the adjacent portion of the duodenum |
| n. thorough rubbing with an ointment or
embrocation |
| o. inflammation of all parts of a joint |
| p. perspiration over the entire surface
of the body |
| q. tapping the body lightly but sharply
to determine position, size, and
consistency of an underlying structure |
| r. surgical creation of a passage between
the gallbladder and a fistulous pancreas |
| s. filtration |
| t. the process of blowing air into a
cavity to expand its walls or to force
out secretions or other matter |

Section E

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>in-</u> and <u>im-</u> are prefixes
which mean in, within,
and negative | 7. <u>articulus</u> = jointed | 15. <u>mediare</u> = to be in
middle |
| 2. <u>continere</u> = to stop | 8. <u>mergere</u> = to dip | 16. <u>differe</u> = to differ |
| 3. <u>cancer</u> = prison | 9. <u>miscere</u> = to mix | 17. <u>forus</u> = a gangway or
opening |
| 4. <u>inclusus</u> = enclosed | 10. <u>mobilis</u> = movable | 18. <u>filtrare</u> = to strain
through |
| 5. <u>bilanx</u> = two scales | 11. <u>immunis</u> = safe | 19. <u>fundere</u> = to pour |
| 6. <u>bedd</u> = bed | 12. <u>palpare</u> = to touch | |
| | 13. <u>via</u> = way | |
| | 14. <u>per</u> = through | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. infiltration _____
2. imperforate _____
3. infusion _____
4. immiscible _____
5. indifferent _____
6. immersion _____
7. impalpable _____
8. incontinence _____
9. inclusion _____
10. immediate _____
11. impervious _____
12. incarceration _____
13. imbed _____
14. immobilization _____
15. inarticulate _____
16. imbalance _____
17. incision _____
18. immune _____
19. incoercible _____
20. impermeable _____

Column II

- a. placing a body under water or another fluid
- b. without equality in power between opposing forces; out of balance
- c. cutting into
- d. unable to be penetrated
- e. direct without intervening steps
- f. protected by inoculation
- g. the making of a part or limb not movable
- h. felt with difficulty; hardly perceptible to the touch
- i. to surround with a firm substance such as paraffin or collodium
- j. neutral; tending in no special direction
- k. uncontrollable; not able to be held in check
- l. without an opening
- m. being enclosed or included
- n. pertaining to that which cannot be mixed, as in oil and water
- o. not jointed; without joints
- p. imprisonment of a part, constriction
- q. inability to retain urine, semen, or feces, through loss of sphincter control
- r. steeping a substance in cold or hot water to obtain its active principles; also injection into a vein
- s. the process of substance passing into and being deposited within the substance of a cell, tissue, or organ
- t. not allowing passage, as of fluids; impenetrable

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 23-25.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ecmnesia | 6. exophthalmos | 11. ectomy |
| 2. empyema | 7. enema | 12. embolism |
| 3. infusion | 8. imbedded | 13. immediate |
| 4. imperforation | 9. neostomy | 14. microanalysis |
| 5. neoplasm | 10. neonate | 15. perflation |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. A new born infant is called a _____.
2. _____ is the act of blowing air into a space in order to force secretions or other substances out.
3. The chemical analysis of minute quantities of material is called _____.
4. A _____ is any new and abnormal growth, such as a tumor.
5. The effect was _____. It was direct.
6. _____ is the sudden blocking of an artery or vein by a clot or obstruction which has been brought to its place by the blood current.
7. A(n) _____ is the excision of an organ or part.
8. Forgetfulness of recent events with normal memory for more remote ones is called _____.
9. A(n) _____ is a clyster or injection; a liquid injected or to be injected into the rectum.
10. A surgical creation of an artificial opening into an organ or between two organs is called a(n) _____.
11. It is fixed firmly. It is _____.
12. _____ is an abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.
13. The steeping of a substance in water for obtaining its proximate principles is called _____.
14. _____ is the state of being abnormally closed.
15. _____ is the accumulation of pus in a cavity of the body; especially in the chest.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. exudation | 6. endemic | 11. neoformation |
| 2. eccentric | 7. immiscible | 12. microcaulia |
| 3. expectorant | 8. incarceration | 13. neofetus |
| 4. enostosis | 9. percussion | 14. induration |
| 5. endaortitis | 10. panatroph | 15. microbicide |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is the characteristic of not being susceptible of being mixed.
2. The unnatural retention or confinement of a part, as may occur in hernia is called _____.
3. _____ is the act of striking a part with short, sharp blows as an aid in diagnosing the condition of the parts beneath by the sound obtained.
4. A(n) _____ disease is usually of low morbidity that is constantly present in a human community; it is present in a community at all times, but occurring in only small numbers of cases.
5. _____ is atrophy affecting several parts; general atrophy.
6. The escape of fluid, cells and cellular debris from blood vessels and their deposition in or on the tissues, usually as the result of inflammation is called _____.
7. _____ is a morbid bony growth developed within the cavity of a bone or on the internal surface of the bone cortex.
8. _____ is used to describe a relation to the formation of new tissue.
9. A(n) _____ is the embryo at about the eighth week of intra-uterine life.
10. _____ is the quality of being hard; the process of hardening.
11. Abnormal smallness of the penis is known as _____.
12. _____ is an inflammation of the lining of the aorta.
13. A(n) _____ promotes the ejection by spitting of mucus or other fluids from the lungs and trachea.
14. Not having the same center; having different centers; out of the center are referred to as being _____.
15. A(n) _____ is an agent that destroys microbes.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words.

1. A small calculus is known as a(n) _____.
2. A(n) _____ is an unusually small heart.
3. _____ is the formation of an opening into an organ or between two organs.
4. Another term for regeneration is _____.
5. _____ is injection into the rectum.
6. The inflammation of the inner coat of the aorta is called _____.
7. The administering of medicine through the skin is called _____.
8. A(n) _____ is a clot in an artery or a vein.
9. The outermost layer of the skin is called the _____.
10. _____ is the state or condition of having the heart out of its normal position.
11. _____ is the excision of any organ or gland.
12. _____ pertains to the protrusion of the eyeball.
13. The wasting away of an entire structure is called _____.
14. Generalized neuritis is called _____.
15. Without color or entirely colorless is also referred to as being _____.
16. It is _____. It is a pain felt over the entire body.
17. It is without an opening. It is _____.
18. He lacks the ability to retain urine. He has lost sphincter control. This condition is referred to as being _____.
19. _____ is a weakness, especially the inability of the male to copulate.
20. It is _____. It cannot be mixed or joined.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>meso-</u> = middle or moderate | 7. <u>stabilis</u> = stable | 15. <u>karpos</u> = wrist |
| 2. <u>meta-</u> = change, after beyond, or over | 8. <u>tarsos</u> = tarsus | 16. <u>sternon</u> = chest |
| 3. <u>gaster</u> = belly | 9. <u>pyretos</u> = fever | 17. <u>aorte</u> = aorta |
| 4. <u>chysis</u> = effusion | 10. <u>itis</u> = inflammation | 18. <u>kephale</u> = head |
| 5. <u>thesis</u> = a placing | 11. <u>oros</u> = boundary | 19. <u>kardia</u> = heart |
| 6. <u>infectio</u> = an infection | 12. <u>opter</u> = observer | 20. <u>chorde</u> = cord |
| | 13. <u>ikteros</u> = jaundice | 21. <u>ophrys</u> = eyebrows |
| | 14. <u>derma</u> = skin | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. mesocephalic _____
2. mesoaortitis _____
3. metachysis _____
4. mesonasal _____
5. mesocardia _____
6. metaicteric _____
7. mesogastric _____
8. metabolism _____
9. mesophryon _____
10. metainfective _____
11. mesocord _____
12. metastable _____
13. mesoderm _____
14. metatarsus _____
15. mesoropter _____
16. metathesis _____
17. metapyretic _____
18. metacarpal _____
19. mesosternum _____

Column II

- a. a change of places
- b. occurring or performed after an infection
- c. tissue change; chemical and physical process
- d. performed or occurring after a fever; postpyretic
- e. change from one condition to another; unstable
- f. location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax, normal in fetal stage, but malposition in life
- g. the region of foot between tarsus and phalanges
- h. midpoint in smooth space between the eyebrows
- i. middle of the nose
- j. pertaining to the bones of the 5 bones of the palm of the hand
- k. a portion of umbilical cord attached to placenta
- l. inflamed condition of aortic middle coat
- m. pertaining to umbilical region
- n. blood transfusion
- o. normal eye position with muscles at rest
- p. occurring as a consequence of jaundice
- q. the middle of second section of the sternum
- r. pertaining to the midbrain
- s. a primary germ layer of the embryo lying between ectoderm and entoderm

Section B

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>para-</u> = beside, beyond, | 7. <u>proktos</u> = anus | 15. <u>lalein</u> = babble |
| against, irregular or | 8. <u>kentesis</u> = puncture | 16. <u>kyeisis</u> = pregnancy |
| abnormal | 9. <u>spasmos</u> = spasm | 17. <u>krisis</u> = a separation |
| 2. <u>metra</u> = uterus | 10. <u>akme</u> = point | 18. <u>kolpos</u> = vagina |
| 3. <u>akousis</u> = hearing | 11. <u>epat</u> = liver | 19. <u>opsis</u> = vision |
| 4. <u>aisthesis</u> = sensation | 12. <u>kentron</u> = center | 20. <u>nous</u> = mind |
| 5. <u>blepsis</u> = vision | 13. <u>ganglion</u> = knot | 21. <u>chroma</u> = color |
| 6. <u>pleura</u> = a side | 14. <u>enteron</u> = intestine | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. paratonsilar _____
2. paracolitis _____
3. paralalia _____
4. paraxial _____
5. paramenia _____
6. parahepatitis _____
7. parapleuritis _____
8. parablepsia _____
9. paracmastic _____
10. paraganglion _____
11. paracolpitis _____
12. paranoia _____
13. paracyesis _____
14. para-anesthesia _____
15. parachroma _____
16. paracentesis _____
17. paracentral _____
18. paracusia _____
19. paraspasm _____
20. paracrisis _____
21. parenteral _____
22. parachromatopsia _____
23. paranasal _____
24. parametrium _____
25. paraproctitis _____

Column II

- a. abnormality of the visual sensations
- b. near or above the tonsil
- c. inflammation of tissues adjoining the vagina
- d. beside an axis
- e. discoloration, as that of the skin
- f. any structure supplementing, or in the neighborhood of, a ganglion
- g. any speech defect, characterized by speech distortion
- h. anesthesia of two corresponding sides, especially of lower half of body
- i. situated or outside of the intestines
- j. fat and connective tissue around the uterus
- k. any abnormality of the secretions
- l. extrauterine pregnancy
- m. located near the center
- n. inflamed condition of the tissue near the rectum
- o. any abnormality or disorder of the sense of hearing
- p. inflammation of the tissue surrounding the colon
- q. puncture of a cavity with evacuation of fluid by tapping, as in dropsy
- r. muscular spasm of the lower extremities
- s. denoting the period of decrease in symptoms
- t. inflamed conditions immediately adjacent to the liver
- u. situated near the nasal cavities
- v. color blindness
- w. inflammation in the thoracic wall
- x. a chronic, psychotic entity characterized by fixed but ever-expanding systematized delusions of persecution
- y. irregular or difficult menstruation

Section C

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>peri-</u> = around | 8. <u>kardia</u> = heart | 15. <u>itis</u> = inflammation |
| 2. <u>proktos</u> = anus | 9. <u>tome</u> = a cutting | 16. <u>xenos</u> = strange |
| 3. <u>aden</u> = gland | 10. <u>osis</u> = disease | 17. <u>osten</u> = bone |
| 4. <u>patein</u> = to talk | 11. <u>pleura</u> = rib | 18. <u>pherein</u> = to bear |
| 5. <u>apex</u> = tip | 12. <u>dent</u> = tooth | 19. <u>rhiza</u> = root |
| 6. <u>arthron</u> = joint | 13. <u>metron</u> = measure | 20. <u>klasis</u> = a breaking |
| 7. <u>axilla</u> = armpit | 14. <u>viscer-</u> = internal organ | 21. <u>kranion</u> = skull |
| | | 22. <u>ot</u> = ear |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. peridentitis _____
2. periphery _____
3. periapical _____
4. periarthric _____
5. peribronchitis _____
6. periaxillary _____
7. peripatetic _____
8. periotic _____
9. perixenitis _____
10. pericardium _____
11. periostosis _____
12. peritomy _____
13. pericardiotomy _____
14. periadenitis _____
15. pericardiopleural _____
16. perimeter _____
17. perirhizoclasia _____
18. perivisceritis _____
19. periproctitis _____
20. pericranium _____

Column II

- a. surrounding a joint
- b. the double, membranous, cone-shaped fibroserous sac enclosing the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels
- c. inflammation of areolar tissue in the region of the rectum and anus
- d. inflamed condition of tissues surrounding a gland
- e. excision of narrow strip of conjunctiva around the cornea in treatment of a pannus
- f. around the apex of the root of a tooth
- g. moving from place to place, as in walking typhoid
- h. about the axilla
- i. outer part or a surface of a body; part away from the center
- j. incision of membranous sac around heart
- k. concerning the membranous sac around the heart and the lungs
- l. inflammation of tissues surrounding a tooth
- m. the outer edge or periphery of a body or measure of the same
- n. inflammation of all tissues surrounding the bronchi or bronchial tube
- o. a bony neoplasm around a bone or arising from it
- p. inflammation of the region around a foreign body
- q. inflammation and destruction of tissues extending around the roots of a tooth
- r. fibrous membrane surrounding the cranium
- s. inflammation of tissue surrounding the viscera
- t. situated around the ear, especially the internal ear

Section D

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>re-</u> = back, again
or contrary | 6. <u>mittere</u> = to send | 12. <u>residuum</u> = that is
left behind |
| 2. <u>agere</u> = to act | 7. <u>actus</u> = acting | 13. <u>reductio</u> = a leading back |
| 3. <u>versia</u> = a turning | 8. <u>regressio</u> = a going
back | 14. <u>resistens</u> = standing back |
| 4. <u>retractilis</u> = able to
be drawn back or in | 9. <u>reservare</u> = to keep
back | 15. <u>retardare</u> = to delay |
| 5. <u>remissio</u> = sending
back | 10. <u>vellere</u> = to draw | 16. <u>repellere</u> = to drive back |
| | 11. <u>flexio</u> = a bending | 17. <u>percussio</u> = a striking |
| | | 18. <u>retentic</u> = a holding |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. revellent _____
2. resistance _____
3. reagent _____
4. reaction _____
5. regression _____
6. repercussion _____
7. residual _____
8. reduction _____
9. revulsion _____
10. reinversion _____
11. retardation _____
12. remission _____
13. repellent _____
14. remittent _____
15. retractile _____
16. reserve _____
17. reversal _____
18. retention _____
19. recession _____
20. relaxant _____

Column II

- a. reciprocal action; action involved in causing subsidence of a swelling, tumor, or eruption
- b. relating to that which is left as a residue
- c. a substance involved in a chemical reaction
- d. a change or turning in the opposite direction
- e. opposite action or counteraction
- f. a turning back or return to a former state
- g. opposition to or the ability to oppose something
- h. reducing a swelling
- i. a holding back or slowing down; delayed physical response due to pathological conditions
- j. correction of an inverted organ, as of an inverted uterus, by pressure on the fundus
- k. restoration to normal position, as a hernia
- l. lessening of severity, or abatement of symptoms
- m. capable of being drawn back
- n. alternately abating and returning at certain intervals
- o. producing revulsion, the diversion of disease or blood from one part of the body to another
- p. act of driving backward, as diverting disease from one part to another by a quick withdrawal of the blood from that part
- q. retaining in the body that which does not belong there, or which should be excreted, as urine, feces, or perspiration
- r. the withdrawal of a part from its normal position
- s. loosening; an agent to diminish tension
- t. that which is held back for future use

Section E

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>retro</u> - means backward or behind | 10. <u>ponere</u> means to place |
| 2. <u>semi</u> - means half or one-half | 11. <u>infectio</u> means infection |
| 3. <u>circulus</u> means a ring | 12. <u>deviare</u> means to turn aside |
| 4. <u>lingua</u> means tongue | 13. <u>koma</u> means lethargy |
| 5. <u>auricula</u> means ear | 14. <u>oculus</u> means eye |
| 6. <u>cessio</u> means to go | 15. <u>sopor</u> means sleep |
| 7. <u>flexio</u> means a bending | 16. <u>pronus</u> means prone |
| 8. <u>panalis</u> means a passage | 17. <u>recumbere</u> means to lie down |
| 9. <u>uterus</u> means womb | 18. <u>supinus</u> means bent back |
| | 19. <u>sederatio</u> means a blight |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. retrolingual | _____ |
| 2. retroauricular | _____ |
| 3. seminormal | _____ |
| 4. retrocession | _____ |
| 5. semicoma | _____ |
| 6. retroflexion | _____ |
| 7. semisupination | _____ |
| 8. semicanal | _____ |
| 9. retropulsion | _____ |
| 10. semicircular | _____ |
| 11. retroinfection | _____ |
| 12. retroposed | _____ |
| 13. retrodeviation | _____ |
| 14. semirecumbent | _____ |
| 15. retroversion | _____ |
| 16. semiprone | _____ |
| 17. retroocular | _____ |
| 18. retrouterine | _____ |
| 19. semisopor | _____ |
| 20. semisideration | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. in the form of a half circle |
| b. a going back; a relapse |
| c. one-half strength (of a solution) |
| d. behind the tongue |
| e. a duct open on one side |
| f. a turning backward |
| g. behind the auricle or ear |
| h. a bending or flexing backward |
| i. reclining, but not fully recumbent |
| j. mild degree of coma |
| k. infection communicated by the fetus
in <u>utero</u> to the mother |
| l. pushing back of any part, as of the
fetal head in labor |
| m. a position halfway between supination
and pronation |
| n. located behind the eye |
| o. located behind the uterus |
| p. light coma from which patient can
be roused. |
| q. paralysis on one side of the body |
| r. backward displacement, as of an organ |
| s. in a position on left side and chest,
with both thighs flexed on abdomen,
the right higher than the left and left
arm back |
| t. displaced backward |

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 23 - 26.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. paralalia | 6. periodic | 11. semisopor |
| 2. retroposed | 7. metacarpus | 12. paracentral |
| 3. retroauricular | 8. relapse | 13. mesocardia |
| 4. paracolitis | 9. retention | 14. mesoaortitis |
| 5. periproctitis | 10. revellent | 15. remission |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. A(n) _____ is a return of a disease after its apparent cessation.
2. It is placed backward. It is _____.
3. It is located behind the auricle. It is _____.
4. _____ is an inflammation of the outer coat of the colon.
5. Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the rectum and anus is called _____.
6. _____ is any disturbance of the faculty of speech, especially the production of a vocal sound different from the one desired, or the substitution in speech of one letter for another.
7. _____, or semicoma, is a mild coma from which the patient may be aroused.
8. _____ is near a center.
9. It causes revulsions. It is revulsive or _____.
10. _____ is a diminution or abatement of the symptoms of a disease; also the period during which such diminution occurs.
11. _____ is the process of keeping in position, as the persistent keeping within the body of matters normally secreted, or in dentistry, the maintaining of a dental prosthesis in proper position in the mouth.
12. An atypical location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax is called _____.
13. _____ is an inflammation of the middle coat of the aorta.
14. The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers, its skeleton being five cylindric bones extending from the carpus to the phalanges, is called the _____.
15. The disease recurs at regular intervals of time and, therefore, is termed _____.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. paraxial | 6. regression | 11. perimeter |
| 2. perivisceritis | 7. periostosis | 12. semirecumbent |
| 3. peribronchitis | 8. mesonasal | 13. semisupination |
| 4. reinversion | 9. reagent | 14. retrolingual |
| 5. retardation | 10. reversal | 15. semiprone |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. It is _____. It is situated in the middle of the nose.
2. _____ is a return to a former or earlier state. It is also the subsidence of symptoms or of a disease process.
3. _____ is a form of bronchitis consisting of inflammation of the entire lobe with bronchitis in that portion of the lung and thickening of the peribronchial tissue.
4. _____ is the restoration to its normal place of an inverted organ, especially restoration of an inverted uterus.
5. It is _____. It is located alongside the axis.
6. The line forming the boundary of a plane is called a(n) _____.
7. _____ is inflammation around a viscus or around the viscera.
8. The abnormal deposition of the periosteal bone is called _____.
9. _____ is the absence of normal mental development.
10. _____ refers to a location behind the tongue.
11. A turning or change in the opposite direction is a(n) _____.
12. A(n) _____ is a substance employed to produce a chemical reaction.
13. He is _____. He is not quite lying flat with his face facing downward.
14. _____ is the state of not quite lying with one's face looking upward.
15. He is _____. He is reclining but is not completely at rest.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words.

1. _____ is an inflammation of the tissue surrounding the colon.
2. It is _____. It is beside an axis.
3. It is located near or above the tonsil. It is _____.
4. _____ is the incision of the membranous sac around the heart.
5. It is about or around the axilla. It is _____.
6. The location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax is called _____ when it appears in the fetal stage.
7. The chemical and physical processes going on in living organisms is called _____.
8. The inflamed condition of the aortic middle coat is called _____.
9. _____ is the fibrous membrane surrounding the cranium.
10. _____ is the recurrence of grave symptoms during convalescence.
11. Reducing a swelling is called _____.
12. _____ is a turning back or return to a former state.
13. The withdrawal of a part from its normal position.
14. _____ is the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring.
15. It is _____. It is capable of being drawn back.
16. It is located behind the auricle or ear and is therefore referred to as being _____.
17. It is _____. It is behind the eye.
18. _____ is a mild degree of coma.
19. The position of being halfway between supination and pronation is called _____.
20. It is _____. It is in the form of a half circle.

FORMATION OF MEDICAL TERMS : V

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>infra-</u> and <u>sub-</u> mean below, under and beneath | 11. <u>klinikos</u> means to a bed |
| 2. <u>patella</u> means a small plate | 12. <u>axilla</u> means little axis |
| 3. <u>mamma</u> means breast | 13. <u>conscious</u> means aware |
| 4. <u>scapula</u> means shoulder blade | 14. <u>occlusio</u> means a shutting up |
| 5. <u>totus</u> means whole | 15. <u>endo</u> means within |
| 6. <u>costa</u> means rib | 16. <u>pubes</u> means pubic hair |
| 7. <u>cutis</u> means skin | 17. <u>kardia</u> means heart |
| 8. <u>glene</u> means cavity | 18. <u>cutus</u> means sharp |
| 9. <u>luxatio</u> means dislocation | 19. <u>agkon</u> means elbow |
| 10. <u>eidōs</u> means form | 20. <u>glossa</u> means tongue |
| | 21. <u>chronos</u> means time |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column IColumn II

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. subluxation _____ | a. beneath the shoulder blade |
| 2. subanconeal _____ | b. location of a tooth below the line of occlusion |
| 3. infraglenoid _____ | c. below the patella |
| 4. subacute _____ | d. beneath the glenoid fossa |
| 5. infraaxillary _____ | e. between acute and chronic, but with some acute features; said of the course of a disease |
| 6. subconscious _____ | f. below the mammary gland |
| 7. infracostal _____ | g. below the axilla |
| 8. subtotal _____ | h. not clearly aware or conscious |
| 9. subendocardial _____ | i. below the pubis |
| 10. infraocclusion _____ | j. pertaining to a period before appearance of typical symptoms |
| 11. subcutaneous _____ | k. below a rib |
| 12. subchronic _____ | l. a partial or incomplete dislocation |
| 13. inframammary _____ | m. below the endocardium |
| 14. infrascapular _____ | n. under the tongue |
| 15. infrapatella _____ | o. beneath the skin |
| 16. subclinical _____ | p. below the elbow |
| 17. infrapubic _____ | q. noting a condition between subacute and chronic; almost chronic |
| 18. subglossal _____ | r. just less than total, as an incomplete removal of a gland |

Section B

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. inter- means between or within | 10. <u>vasculum</u> means a vessel |
| 2. intra- means into or within | 11. <u>vas</u> means vessel |
| 3. <u>os</u> means bone | 12. <u>mediare</u> means divide |
| 4. <u>atrium</u> means hall | 13. <u>derma</u> means skin |
| 5. <u>murus</u> means a wall | 14. <u>terere</u> means to rub |
| 6. <u>articulus</u> means joint | 15. <u>nuncius</u> means messenger |
| 7. <u>vena</u> means vein | 16. <u>intrisicus</u> means on the inside |
| 8. <u>crista</u> means crest | 17. <u>vallum</u> means a breast-work |
| 9. <u>mittere</u> means to send | 18. <u>lumen</u> means light |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. intramural | _____ |
| 2. intrinsic | _____ |
| 3. interosseous | _____ |
| 4. intermediate | _____ |
| 5. intrad | _____ |
| 6. internuncial | _____ |
| 7. internal | _____ |
| 8. intertrigo | _____ |
| 9. interarticular | _____ |
| 10. intrauterine | _____ |
| 11. intervascular | _____ |
| 12. intercrystal | _____ |
| 13. intradermal | _____ |
| 14. intermission | _____ |
| 15. interatrial | _____ |
| 16. interval | _____ |
| 17. intraluminal | _____ |
| 18. intermittent | _____ |
| 19. intravenous | _____ |
| 20. intravasation | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. inwardly; toward the inner part |
| b. between two joints |
| c. within or on the inside |
| d. within the uterus |
| e. between two crests of a bone, organ, or process |
| f. into a vein |
| g. located entirely within or pertaining exclusively to a part |
| h. located between the atria of the heart |
| i. situated or occurring between bones, as some muscles and ligaments |
| j. placed between |
| k. within the substance of the skin |
| l. acting as a connecting medium |
| m. ceasing at intervals |
| n. passage into the blood vessels of matter formed outside of them through traumatic or pathological lesions |
| o. a superficial dermatitis in the folds of the skin |
| p. the space or time between two objects or periods |
| q. situated between blood vessels |
| r. within the walls of a hollow organ or cavity |
| s. interval between two paroxysms of a disease |
| t. within interior of any tubular structure |

Section C

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>into-</u> means into or within | 10. <u>flecters</u> means to bend |
| 2. <u>macro-</u> means large and long | 11. <u>labium</u> means lip |
| 3. <u>versio</u> means a turning | 12. <u>ot</u> means ear |
| 4. <u>odous</u> means teeth | 13. <u>brachion</u> means arm |
| 5. <u>ire</u> means to go | 14. <u>pod</u> means feet |
| 6. <u>aima</u> means blood | 15. <u>phallos</u> means penis |
| 7. <u>soma</u> means body | 16. <u>kephale</u> means brain |
| 8. <u>mittere</u> means to send | 17. <u>rhin</u> means nose |
| 9. <u>biosis</u> means life | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. macromelus | _____ |
| 2. macrobiosis | _____ |
| 3. introspection | _____ |
| 4. macrotia | _____ |
| 5. macrorrhinia | _____ |
| 6. macromelia | _____ |
| 7. introversion | _____ |
| 8. macrobrachia | _____ |
| 9. introitus | _____ |
| 10. macropodia | _____ |
| 11. macrosomia | _____ |
| 12. macrocephaly | _____ |
| 13. macrodont | _____ |
| 14. introflexion | _____ |
| 15. macrolabia | _____ |
| 16. macrophallus | _____ |
| 17. intromission | _____ |
| 18. macrocyst | _____ |
| 19. macrocythemia | _____ |
| 20. intromittent | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. abnormal number of macrocytes in the blood |
| b. turning inside out |
| c. abnormal size of ears |
| d. an opening or entrance into a canal or cavity as the abdomen or vagina |
| e. a large cyst |
| f. abnormal size of body |
| g. abnormal size of lip |
| h. looking within, especially examination of one's own mind |
| i. abnormal size of the head |
| j. abnormally large penis |
| k. a bending inward |
| l. abnormally large feet |
| m. having abnormally large teeth |
| n. abnormal largeness of the arm |
| o. an individual possessing limbs of excessive size |
| p. state of surpassing normal span; longevity |
| q. excessive size of an organ or part, especially an extremity |
| r. an insertion or placing of one part into another |
| s. excessive size of the nose, either congenital or pathological |
| t. conveying or injecting in a cavity or body, as the ejaculation of semen into the vaginal cavity |

Section D

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <u>ultra-</u> = beyond or excess | 6. <u>parere</u> = bring forth | 14. <u>unio</u> = oneness |
| 2. <u>un-</u> = back, reversal, annulment of, and not | 7. <u>bios</u> = life | 15. <u>conscius</u> = conscious |
| 3. <u>loculus</u> = little place | 8. <u>latus</u> = side | 16. <u>mikros</u> = tiny |
| 4. <u>differens</u> = bearing apart | 9. <u>ta</u> = toe | 17. <u>kephale</u> = head |
| 5. <u>organizare</u> = to form a structure | 10. <u>uni-</u> = one | 18. <u>striatus</u> = to stripe |
| | 11. <u>brachys</u> = short | 19. <u>saturare</u> = to sate |
| | 12. <u>terminus</u> = end | 20. <u>sexus</u> = sex |
| | 13. <u>cellual</u> = a little box | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. uniparous _____
2. undernutrition _____
3. ultraviolet _____
4. unigravida _____
5. ultrasonic _____
6. uniterminal _____
7. unilocular _____
8. unicellular _____
9. unilateral _____
10. unconscious _____
11. unit _____
12. union _____
13. underweight _____
14. ultramicrobe _____
15. undifferentiation _____
16. ultrabrachycephalic _____
17. undertoe _____
18. unorganized _____
19. unsaturated _____
20. unstriated _____
21. unwell _____
22. unsex _____
23. ultraligation _____

Column II

- a. having but one cavity
- b. a single thing, any of one thing
- c. act of joining
- d. pertaining to sounds of frequencies above 20,000 cycles per second which are inaudible to the human ear
- e. beyond violet end of spectrum
- f. having only one cell
- g. a micro-organism too small to be visible by the ordinary microscope
- h. insensible; lacking environmental awareness
- i. ligation of a blood vessel beyond the origin of a branch
- j. affecting or occurring on only one side
- k. woman pregnant for the first time
- l. having a cephalic index of 90 or over
- m. condition of displacement of the great toe underneath the others
- n. having produced but one child
- o. having only one terminal
- p. a deficiency in dietary constituents
- q. alteration in cell character to a more embryonic type or malignant state
- r. condition in which body weight is at least 10% less than the average weight for the persons of the same age, sex, height, and body build
- s. not organized into an organic structure
- t. capable of dissolving or absorbing more
- u. unstriated, as smooth muscle fiber
- v. sick; ill; indisposed
- w. to castrate; to spay or excise the ovaries

Section E

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>trans-</u> means across, through,
or beyond | 9. <u>segmentum</u> means a cutting |
| 2. <u>figere</u> means to fix | 10. <u>transitio</u> means a going across |
| 3. <u>spirare</u> means to exhale | 11. <u>saeptum</u> means septum |
| 4. <u>tome</u> means a cutting | 12. <u>lucens</u> means shining |
| 5. <u>formatio</u> means a forming | 13. <u>thorax</u> means chest |
| 6. <u>parere</u> means to appear | 14. <u>sectio</u> means a cutting |
| 7. <u>sudatio</u> means sweating | 15. <u>calere</u> means to be hot |
| 8. <u>positio</u> means a placing | 16. <u>temporalis</u> means temple |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. transmission | _____ |
| 2. translucent | _____ |
| 3. transpirable | _____ |
| 4. transfusion | _____ |
| 5. transition | _____ |
| 6. transfix | _____ |
| 7. transtemporal | _____ |
| 8. transformation | _____ |
| 9. transudation | _____ |
| 10. transcalent | _____ |
| 11. transthoracotomy | _____ |
| 12. transparent | _____ |
| 13. transseptal | _____ |
| 14. transposition | _____ |
| 15. transfixion | _____ |
| 16. transsegmental | _____ |
| 17. transection | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. to pierce through or impale with
a sharp instrument |
| b. passage from one state or position
to another or from one part to another |
| c. permeable to heat rays |
| d. transfer of blood from one person
to another |
| e. maneuver in performing an amputation
in which a knife is passed into the soft
parts and cutting is from within outward |
| f. change of shape or form |
| g. transmitting light rays so that objects
are visible through the substance |
| h. oozing of a fluid through pores or
interstices, as of a membrane |
| i. not transparent but permitting passage
of light |
| j. transfer of anything, as a disease or
hereditary characteristics |
| k. across a septum |
| l. the operation of incision across the thorax |
| m. a cutting made across a long axis; a
cross section |
| n. extending across or beyond a segment
as of a limb |
| o. crossing the temporal or the cerebrum |
| p. a transfer of position from one spot
to another |
| q. permitting excretion through the skin
or membranes, as in perspiration |

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 23-27.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. unstriated | 6. internucial | 11. interval |
| 2. unconscious | 7. macrobiota | 12. introitus |
| 3. intromittent | 8. introspection | 13. unilocular |
| 4. internal | 9. transection | 14. subchronic |
| 5. infraocclusion | 10. translucent | 15. infra-axillary |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. If it allows or causes to enter, it is referred to as being _____.
2. _____ is a section made across a long axis; a cross section
3. _____ is the location below the axilla.
4. It is unmarked by stripes or streaks. It is _____.
5. _____ is the condition in which the occluding surface of a tooth does not reach the normal occlusal plane.
6. _____ is being situated or occurring within or on the inside.
7. _____ is being insensible or incapable of responding to sensory stimuli and of having subjective experiences.
8. A(n) _____ is the space between two objects or parts, or the lapse of time between two recurrences or paroxysms.
9. The contemplation or observation of one's own thoughts and feeling is called _____ of self-analysis.
10. _____ refers to serving as a medium of communication between neurons or nerve centers.
11. _____ is having only one cavity or compartment or having one locus.
12. The entrance to a cavity or space is called a(n) _____.
13. It is _____. It transmits light, but diffusing it so that objects beyond are not clearly distinguished.
14. The combined macroflora and macrofauna of a region is called a _____.
15. If it between chronic and subacute it is called _____.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. intrinsic | 6. infrascapular | 11. transparent |
| 2. macropodia | 7. subtotal | 12. macromelia |
| 3. intromission | 8. subclinical | 13. transitional |
| 4. unigravida | 9. intradermal | 14. transposition |
| 5. undifferentiation | 10. transfixion | 15. macrocephaly |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is the condition of being pregnant for the first time; it is also termed primigravida.
2. Macrocephalia or _____ is an excessive size of the head.
3. _____ is a cutting through as in amputation.
4. _____ is the changing from one form to another.
5. It is located beneath the scapula, and is therefore, called _____.
6. It is _____. It permits the passage of rays of light, so that objects may be seen through the substance.
7. The displacement of a viscus to the opposite side is called _____.
8. _____ is the enlargement of one or more members.
9. The insertion of one part or thing into another is called _____.
10. An excessive size of the feet is referred to as _____.
11. Nearly, but not quite total is referred to as being _____.
12. It is _____. It is situated entirely within or pertaining exclusively to a part.
13. It is within the dermis. It is _____.
14. It is _____. The disease is in its early stages and there are only slight symptoms. It is without clinical manifestations.
15. Anaplasia, or _____, is the absence of normal ability for one thing or disease to be distinguished.

Section C

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

Please complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words.

1. It is located below the elbow and is therefore referred as being _____.
2. He is not conscious. He is _____.
3. An incomplete removal of a gland is called a(n) _____.
4. Since it is placed or located between two things, it is referred to as being _____.
5. It is within the surface of the skin. It is _____.
6. It is between two joints. It is _____.
7. _____ is an excessive size of a limb or a part, especially of an extremity.
8. He has an abnormally large head. He is suffering from _____.
9. _____ is an abnormal size of the body.
10. _____ is a deficiency in one or more of the dietary constituents.
11. It is _____. It has only one cell.
12. It has only one terminal. It is _____.
13. She has produced only one child. She is _____.
14. _____ is the operation of incision across the thorax.
15. It is not transparent, but it permits the passage of light. It is _____.
16. It is permeable to heat rays. It is _____.
17. _____ is the passage from one state or position to another or from one part to another.
18. _____ is a transfer of position from one spot to another.
19. Extension across or beyond a segment as of a limb is called _____.
20. _____ is a bending inward.

Part ISection A

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>hypo-</u> means lack, deficiency, or under | 11. <u>oxys</u> means acid or oxygen |
| 2. <u>plasis</u> means formation | 12. <u>aima</u> means blood |
| 3. <u>pselaphesis</u> means touch | 13. <u>osme</u> means smell |
| 4. <u>tonos</u> means tone | 14. <u>secretus</u> means to separate |
| 5. <u>derma</u> means skin | 15. <u>sentire</u> means to feel |
| 6. <u>os</u> means bone | 16. <u>sal</u> means salt |
| 7. <u>aden</u> means gland | 17. <u>lipos</u> means fat |
| 8. <u>gaster</u> means belly | 18. <u>roia</u> means flow |
| 9. <u>tensio</u> means tension | 19. <u>men</u> means mouth |
| 10. <u>ergon</u> means work | 20. <u>mnesia</u> means memory |
| | 21. <u>myxa</u> means mucus |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. hypopselaphesia _____
2. hyposalivation _____
3. hypotonic _____
4. hypoplasia _____
5. hyposmia _____
6. hypoporosis _____
7. hypodermic _____
8. hypomyxia _____
9. hypoadenia _____
10. hypomenorrhea _____
11. hypoxemia _____
12. hypomnesia _____
13. hypogastrium _____
14. hyposalemia _____
15. hyposensitive _____
16. hyposynergia _____
17. hypoliposis _____
18. hypotension _____
19. hyposecretion _____

Column II

- a. defective activity of the glands
- b. region below the umbilicus, between the right and left inguinal regions
- c. impaired memory
- d. lowered amount of secretions
- e. administered under the skin
- f. deficient menstrual flow
- g. having reduced ability to respond to stimuli
- h. deficiency of fat in tissue
- i. deficient development of a callus at site of a bone fracture
- j. defect in sense of smell
- k. pertaining to defective muscular tone or tension
- l. decreased amount of salts in the blood
- m. insufficient oxygenation of the blood
- n. defective development of tissue
- o. decrease of systolic and diastolic blood pressure below normal
- p. poor coordination
- q. blunted tactile sense
- r. abnormal decrease in flow of saliva
- s. diminished secretion of mucus

Section B

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>epi-</u> means upon, above, outermost,
and on | 10. <u>regnumai</u> means to burst forth |
| 2. <u>extra-</u> means outside of, beyond,
and in addition | 11. <u>neuron</u> means nerve |
| 3. <u>sternon</u> means chest | 12. <u>articulus</u> means joint |
| 4. <u>demos</u> means people | 13. <u>ot</u> means ear |
| 5. <u>vas</u> means vessel | 14. <u>genitalis</u> means genital |
| 6. <u>uterus</u> means womb | 15. <u>pia</u> means tender |
| 7. <u>gaster</u> means belly | 16. <u>tuba</u> means tube |
| 8. <u>nephros</u> means kidney | 17. <u>ligare</u> means to bind |
| 9. <u>ventere</u> means to turn | 18. <u>mandibulum</u> means jaw |
| | 19. <u>extrudere</u> means to squeeze out |
| | 20. <u>men</u> means month |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. epidemic | _____ |
| 2. extravascular | _____ |
| 3. episternal | _____ |
| 4. extravasate | _____ |
| 5. epigastrium | _____ |
| 6. extrauterine | _____ |
| 7. epiotic | _____ |
| 8. extrahepatic | _____ |
| 9. epidermis | _____ |
| 10. extrude | _____ |
| 11. extraarticular | _____ |
| 12. epineural | _____ |
| 13. extrovert | _____ |
| 14. epimandibular | _____ |
| 15. epinephritis | _____ |
| 16. extragenital | _____ |
| 17. epimenorrhagia | _____ |
| 18. epipial | _____ |
| 19. extubation | _____ |
| 20. extraligamentous | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|--|
| a. situated above the sternum |
| b. cuticle, or outer layer of the skin;
scarf skin |
| c. situated outside a vessel |
| d. located above the ear |
| e. outside a joint |
| f. appearance of an infectious disease
not of local origin which attacks many
people at the same time in the same area |
| g. to push out of a normal position
or situation |
| h. located upon a neural arch |
| i. to escape from a vessel into the tissues;
said of serum, blood, or lymph |
| j. outside of or unrelated to a ligament |
| k. region over the pit of the stomach |
| l. outside the uterus |
| m. above or upon the lower jaw |
| n. outside of or unrelated to the liver |
| o. inflammation of an adrenal gland |
| p. a personality-reaction type; one who is
interested mainly in external objects
and actions |
| q. profuse menstruation |
| r. situated above or upon the pia mater |
| s. removal of a tube, as of a tracheal tube |
| t. outside of or unrelated to the
genital organs |

Section C

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>hemi-</u> = one-half | 9. <u>motilis</u> = able to move | 19. <u>trophe</u> = nourishment |
| 2. <u>hyper-</u> , <u>super-</u> , and <u>supra-</u> = above, over, and excessive | 10. <u>pelvis</u> = base | 20. <u>aisthesis</u> = sensation |
| 3. <u>occiput</u> = back of head | 11. <u>super</u> = beyond | 21. <u>yper</u> = over |
| 4. <u>alimentum</u> = food | 12. <u>facies</u> = shape | 22. <u>phège</u> = stroke |
| 5. <u>latus</u> = side | 13. <u>clavicula</u> = little key | 23. <u>sectio</u> = a cutting |
| 6. <u>struma</u> = goiter | 14. <u>ismos</u> = state | 24. <u>glykus</u> = sweet |
| 7. <u>tensia</u> = stretching | 15. <u>akron</u> = point | 25. <u>ad</u> = toward |
| 8. <u>ops</u> = eye | 16. <u>omos</u> = shoulder | 26. <u>renalis</u> = of the kidney |
| | 17. <u>margin</u> = margin | 27. <u>aima</u> = blood |
| | 18. <u>mastos</u> = breast | 28. <u>insula</u> = island |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. hypertension _____
2. hypermastia _____
3. hemistrumectomy _____
4. superolateral _____
5. superficial _____
6. supra-acromial _____
7. hemilateral _____
8. supermotility _____
9. supraclavicular _____
10. hemiopia _____
11. superalimentation _____
12. supraoccipital _____
13. hemisection _____
14. superior _____
15. hyperopia _____
16. suprapelvic _____
17. hyperhidrosis _____
18. hypertrophy _____
19. supertension _____
20. hyperglycemia _____
21. hemiplegia _____
22. hemihyperesthesia _____
23. supramarginal _____
24. hyperinsulinism _____
25. hemihyperhidrosis _____
26. hypertensive _____

Column II

- a. excessive motility in any part
- b. located above the pelvis
- c. above the clavicle
- d. confined to the surface
- e. extremely high tension
- f. higher than
- g. above and at the side
- h. located above the acromion
- i. therapeutic forcing of food in excess of body needs or appetite
- j. the act of dividing a part or organ into two halves; bisection
- k. abnormal tactile and painful sensitiveness of one side of the body
- l. overgrowth of organ or part
- m. excessively large mammary gland
- n. lying above or in upper portion of the head
- o. tensions or tonus above normal
- p. related to one side only
- q. excessive insulin in the blood
- r. excessive perspiration confined to one side of the body
- s. blindness in half of the visual field
- t. increase in blood sugar from 0.15 to 0.2% or more, as in diabetes
- u. excision of about half a goiter
- v. above any border
- w. paralysis of one side of the body
- x. excessive sweating
- y. farsightedness
- z. marked by high blood pressure

Section D

Please review the following information.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>sten-</u> means narrow or short | 11. <u>ismos</u> means the state of |
| 2. <u>iso-</u> means equal or same or similar | 12. <u>th^{er}me</u> means heat |
| 3. <u>eikon</u> means image | 13. <u>tropos</u> means a turning |
| 4. <u>baros</u> means weight | 14. <u>typos</u> means type |
| 5. <u>chroma</u> means color | 15. <u>therapeia</u> means therapy |
| 6. <u>chronos</u> means time | 16. <u>serum</u> means whey |
| 7. <u>kollodes</u> means glutinous | 17. <u>stoma</u> means mouth |
| 8. <u>ops</u> means eyes | 18. <u>thorax</u> means chest |
| 9. <u>metron</u> means measure | 19. <u>choros</u> means space |
| 10. <u>morphe</u> means form | 20. <u>kardia</u> means heart |
| | 21. <u>ope</u> means opening |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. isoikonic | _____ |
| 2. stenostomia | _____ |
| 3. isothermal | _____ |
| 4. stentorophonous | _____ |
| 5. isobar | _____ |
| 6. stenochoria | _____ |
| 7. stenocompressor | _____ |
| 8. ischromatic | _____ |
| 9. isochronal | _____ |
| 10. stenothorax | _____ |
| 11. isotropic | _____ |
| 12. isocolloid | _____ |
| 13. stenocardia | _____ |
| 14. isometropia | _____ |
| 15. stenocephaly | _____ |
| 16. stenopaic | _____ |
| 17. isomorphism | _____ |
| 18. stenosis | _____ |
| 19. isoserotherapy | _____ |
| 20. isotypical | _____ |

Column II

- | |
|---|
| a. a colloid having the same composition in every transformation |
| b. same refraction of the two eyes |
| c. of an equal degree of heat |
| d. having equal retinal images |
| e. narrowing of the mouth |
| f. having a loud voice |
| g. in chemistry, one of two or more chemical bodies having the same weight, but with different atomic numbers |
| h. having similar qualities in every direction |
| i. an unusually narrow thorax |
| j. having the same color; of uniform color |
| k. partial constriction, especially of the lacrimal duct |
| l. angina pectoris |
| m. acting in a uniform time, or taking place at regular intervals |
| n. a condition marked by possession of the same form |
| o. belonging to the same variety or classification |
| p. treatment with serum from one having had the same disease |
| q. narrowness of the cranium in one or more diameters |
| r. constriction or narrowing of a passage or part |
| s. an instrument for compressing Stensen's ducts to stop the flow of saliva |
| t. having a narrow opening |

Section E

Please review the following information.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. <u>pseudo</u> or <u>pseuda-</u>
is a prefix
meaning false | 9. <u>glottis</u> is the tongue | 19. <u>philos</u> = love |
| 2. <u>para</u> = at the side | 10. <u>aima</u> = blood | 20. <u>syn</u> = with |
| 3. <u>lyein</u> = to loosen | 11. <u>an-</u> = not | 21. <u>stoma</u> = mouth |
| 4. <u>plege</u> = a stroke | 12. <u>aphe</u> = touch | 22. <u>melan</u> = black |
| 5. <u>mania</u> = madness | 13. <u>thron</u> = joint | 23. <u>opsis</u> = vision |
| 6. <u>aisthesis</u> = sensation | 14. <u>trophe</u> = nourishment | 24. <u>mnesis</u> = memory |
| 7. <u>osis</u> = disease | 15. <u>oidema</u> = a swelling | 25. <u>yper</u> = above |
| 8. <u>kirros</u> = orange yellow | 16. <u>cartilago</u> = gristle | 26. <u>itis</u> = suggests
inflammation |
| | 17. <u>chorea</u> is a dance | |
| | 18. <u>angina</u> = a choking | |

After reviewing the above information, please match the following words with their definitions by selecting the correct letter in Column II and placing it in the space provided in Column I.

Column I

1. pseudoparalysis _____
2. pseudoparaplegia _____
3. pseudomania _____
4. pseudoesthesia _____
5. pseudocirrhosis _____
6. pseudoanemia _____
7. pseudarthrosis _____
8. pseudaphia _____
9. pseudarthrititis _____
10. pseudopsia _____
11. pseudosyphilis _____
12. pseudostoma _____
13. pseudoangina _____
14. pseudocartilaginous _____
15. pseudochorea _____
16. pseudomelanosis _____
17. pseudoedema _____
18. pseudoglottis _____
19. pseudomnesia _____
20. pseudohypertrophy _____

Column II

- a. psychosis in which the patient falsely accuses himself of crimes which he thinks he has committed
- b. visual hallucinations or false perceptions
- c. a loss of muscular power not due to lesion of the nervous system
- d. a condition with the symptoms of cirrhosis of liver, due usually to pericarditis
- e. a nonspecific condition resembling syphilis
- f. seeming paralysis of the lower extremities without impairment of the reflexes
- g. a false or defective sense of touch
- h. hysterical disease of the joints
- i. an apparent aperture between endothelial cells that have been stained
- j. an imaginary sensation or a false one
- k. discoloration of tissue after death
- l. a puffy condition of the skin simulating edema
- m. Pallor of mucous membranes and skin without other signs of true anemia
- n. a false joint developing after a fracture that has not united
- o. hysterical state resembling chorea
- p. false symptoms resembling angina
- q. pertaining to, or formed of, a substance resembling cartilage
- r. a memory perversion in which the patient remembers that which never occurred
- s. area between false vocal cords
- t. increase in size of an organ or structure due to hypertrophy or hyperplasia of tissue other than parenchyma

Part II Review

(The following exercises review the material in Lessons 23 - 28.)

Section A

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. episternal | 6. pseudoglottis | 11. epipial |
| 2. extrude | 7. stenosis | 12. hypermastia |
| 3. hyposmia | 8. isothermal | 13. hemiopia |
| 4. pseudoparalysis | 9. stenostomia | 14. superior |
| 5. hemilateral | 10. hypotonic | 15. supraoccipital |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ refers to an equal degree of heat.
2. Constriction or narrowing of a passage or part is called _____.
3. _____ is the aperture between the false vocal cords.
4. Since it is _____, it is situated on or over the sternum.
5. Narrowing of the mouth is called _____.
6. _____ is a loss of muscular power not due to lesion of the nervous system.
7. _____ is the state or quality of having an abnormally reduced tonicity or tension.
8. Affecting one half of one side is known as _____.
9. _____ is situated above, or directed upward; in official anatomical nomenclature, used in reference to the upper surface of an organ or other structure, or to a structure occupying a higher position.
10. It is _____. It is situated on the pia.
11. To _____ is to force out, or to occupy a position distal to that normally occupied.
12. _____ is a defect in the sense of smell.
13. _____ is the presence of one or more supernumerary mammary glands.
14. Absence of visual power in one half of the retina is called _____.
15. _____ is being situated above or in the upper portion of the occiput.

Section B

VOCABULARY COMPLETION

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. pseudaphia | 6. stenopaic | 11. stenothorax |
| 2. isomorphism | 7. hypomyxia | 12. hyposecretion |
| 3. isotypical | 8. hemisection | 13. supermotility |
| 4. stenocardia | 9. hemistrumectomy | 14. superficial |
| 5. pseudoparaplegia | 10. hypomnesia | 15. isometropia |

Please complete the following sentences with the words listed above.

1. _____ is seeming paralysis of the lower extremities without impairment of the reflexes.
2. _____ is a condition marked by possession of the same form.
3. Pain and constriction about the heart is called _____, otherwise known as angina pectoris.
4. The same refraction of the two eyes is called _____.
5. _____ is the impairment of memory.
6. The condition of having a narrow opening is called _____.
7. _____ is an unusually narrow thorax.
8. A false or defective sense of touch is called _____.
9. A lowered amount of secretion is called _____.
10. If it is referred to as being _____, it belongs to the same variety or classification.
11. It is _____. It is confined to the surface. It is not thorough; cursory.
12. The condition of excessive motility in any part is called _____.
13. _____ is the excision of about one-half of a goiter.
14. Bisection, or the act of dividing a part or an organ into two halves, is called _____.
15. _____ is the diminished secretion of mucus.

Section C

Please complete the following sentences with the correct word. A prefix in each sentence will suggest the correct word to be used.

1. It is extrauterine. It is located _____ the uterus.
2. It epiotic. It is located _____ the ear.
3. A hemisection is the act of dividing a part or an organ into _____.
4. Hyperemia is congestion or having a(n) _____ amount of blood in a part.
5. Hypochylia is the _____ of normal secretion of gastric juice.
6. Isogenesis is _____ in morphological development.
7. Stenostomia is a(n) _____ of the mouth.
8. It is pseudohypertrophic. It pertains to a _____ hypertrophy.
9. It is abducent. It leads _____ from some part or area.
10. Amnesia is a(n) _____ or loss of memory.
11. It is adterminal. It is _____ an extremity of any structure, as an end of a nerve or muscle.
12. Ambilateral pertains to _____ sides.
13. An antifebrile is a medium _____ fever.
14. Procephalic is of or pertaining to the _____ part of the head.
15. Anorexia is a(n) _____ of appetite.
16. An antibacterial _____ the growth of bacteria.
17. A compression is a state of being pressed _____.
18. Synchronism is the occurrence of acts or events _____.
19. To counteract is to act _____ or in opposition to.
20. A contraceptive is an agent used to _____ conception.

21. Dextrocardia is the condition of having the heart on the _____ side of the body.
22. Diapedesis is the passage of blood cells, especially leukocytes by ameboid movements _____ the unruptured wall of a capillary vessel.
23. Dissolution is the _____ up of the integrity of an anatomical element.
24. To dismember is to _____ an extremity or a portion of it.
25. Dysphagia is _____ in swallowing.
26. Autoactivation is gland activation by its _____ secretion.
27. It is bilateral. It effects or pertains to _____ sides of the body.
28. Dysmorphosis is not _____ in form.
29. It is biolytic. It is capable of destroying _____.
30. Catabasis is the _____ of a disease.
31. Ectochoroidea is the _____ layer of the choroid of the eye.
32. An excurvation is a curvature _____.
33. It is enteral. It is _____ the intestine as distinguished from parenteral.
34. Emasculation is the taking _____ of masculinity or castration.
35. It is endocranial. It is intracranial or _____ the cranium.
36. It is inarticulate. It is _____ joined.
37. Pancarditis is an inflamed condition involving _____ the structures of the heart.
38. Peridentitis is an inflammation of tissues _____ a tooth.
39. Microsoma is unusually _____ stature.
40. Neoplasia is the development of _____ tissues or neoplasms.
41. It is paranasal. It is situated _____ the nasal cavities.

42. Paranoia is a(n) _____ condition of the mind.
43. Metamorphosis is a(n) _____ in form or structure.
44. Metainfection refers to an occurrence as a consequence or _____ an infection.
45. Mesocardia is the location of the heart in the _____ line of the thorax.
46. To recall is to bring _____ to mind that which has been previously learned or experienced.
47. Recession is the _____ of a part from its normal position.
48. Recrudescence is the _____ of symptoms.
49. Retrocolic is _____ of the colon.
50. Regression is a turning _____ or a return to a former state.
51. Semipermeable is _____ permeable.
52. Ultrabrachycephalic is having a cephalic index of 90 or _____.
53. Unstriated is _____ striped, as smooth muscle fiber.
54. Semisupination is a position _____ between supination and pronation.
55. Infrahyoid is _____ the hyoid bone.
56. Subvirile is of _____ or inferior virility.
57. Unsaturated is _____ being combined to the greatest possible extent.
58. Subvaginal is _____ the vagina.
59. Intravenous is _____ or into a vein.
60. Macroblepharia is abnormal _____ of the eyelid.

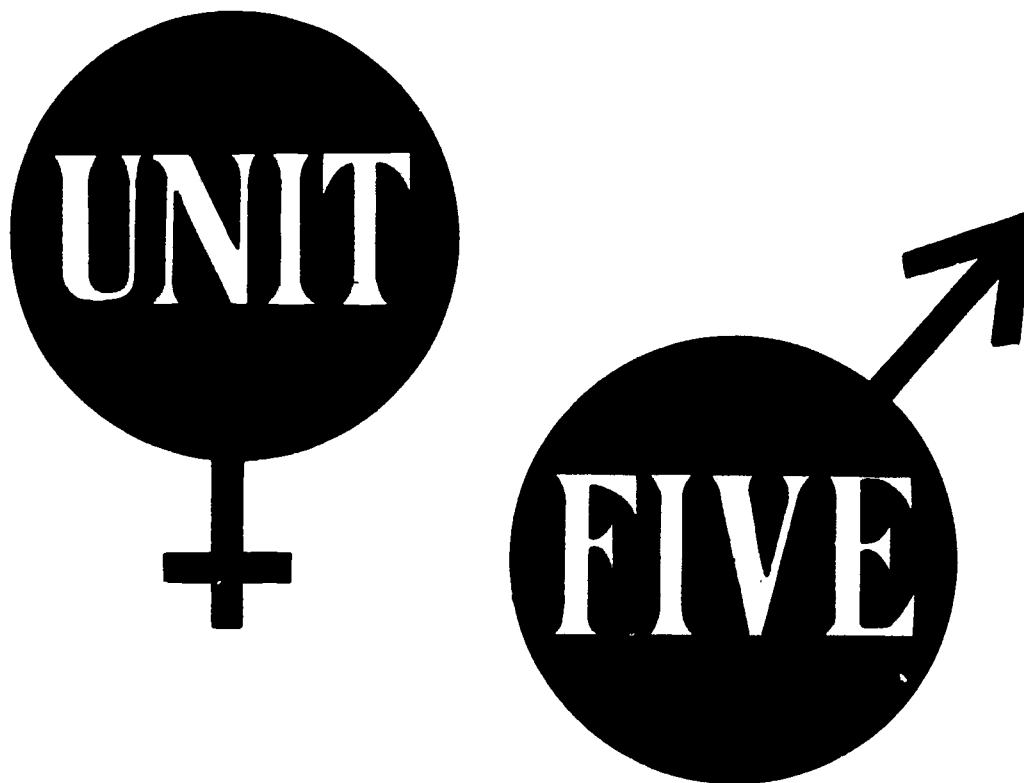
Section D

Please complete the following sentences with the correct word. Each sentence will contain a suggestion as to the correct word to be used.

1. Not having a definite shape or being formless is referred to as _____.
2. Madness, or a lack of being in one's mind, is called _____.
3. Drawing toward a center is called _____.
4. He is awkward in the use of one of his hands. He is _____.
5. Since it is near to the kidney, it is referred to as being _____.
6. In front and to one side is _____.
7. Replacement by an artificial part is called _____.
8. Simultaneous excitation is _____.
9. Ankylosis or fusion of the fingers or toes is called _____.
10. Originating in, or affecting, the opposite side of the body is called _____.
11. A second opening made in an abscess is called a _____.
12. Having the stomach on the right side of the body is called _____.
13. Difficult breathing is called _____.
14. _____ is any blood disease.
15. Double vision is _____.
16. It is made up of two equal parts. It is _____.
17. Examination to determine life is called _____.
18. _____ is a disorder of motion of both sides of the body.
19. The ability to see only two colors is called _____.
20. _____ is the inability to remember recent events, as seen in senility.

21. _____ is the outermost layer of
22. Excision of any organ or gland is called _____.
23. _____ is the condition of lacking a cartilage.
24. A clot in an artery or vein is called a _____.
25. Injection into the rectum is called _____.
26. Placing a body under water or another fluid is called _____.
27. _____ is not being fully developed.
28. General weakness is _____.
29. _____ is an inflamed condition involving all the structures of the heart.
30. A(n) _____ is a general remedy for all ills.
31. The formation of an opening into an organ or between two organs is called _____.
32. It is newly formed. It is termed _____.
33. _____ is an unusually small heart.
34. Any abnormality or disorder of the sense of hearing is called _____.
35. _____ is an inflammation of the tissues adjoining the vagina.
36. It is situated near or alongside the nasal cavities, and is therefore referred to as being _____.
37. _____ is an inflammation of the tissues surrounding a tooth.
38. The middle of the nose is _____.
39. It is postpyretic. It is performed or it occurs after a fever. It is _____.
40. _____ is a change or turning in the opposite direction.

41. It reduces swellings. It is a _____.
42. _____ is a restoration to its normal position.
43. A lessening of severity, or abatement of symptoms, is called _____.
44. _____ is a position halfway between supination and pronation.
45. It is _____. It is located behind the uterus.
46. _____ is having only one terminal.
47. A(n) _____ is a single thing or any of one thing.
48. _____ is below a rib.
49. A partial or incomplete dislocation is called a _____.
50. It is _____. It is located between bones, as some muscles and ligaments.
51. _____ is an abnormal size of the body.
52. The transfer of anything, as a disease or hereditary characteristics is called _____.
53. _____ is outside of or unrelated to the liver.
54. Outside of a joint is referred to as being _____.
55. _____ is excessive motility in any part.
56. Lying above or in the upper portion of the head is called _____.
57. _____ is a diminished secretion of mucus.
58. Partial constriction, especially of the lacrimal duct is called _____.
59. _____ is the condition of having a narrow opening.
60. A false joint developing after a fracture that has not united is called a _____.



MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS : I

Part I

In the column on the left you will find abbreviations of words and phrases found on the right. Next to these phrases and words you will find Latin, Greek, French or Arabic equivalents. Please supply the correct letters from Column II in the spaces provided in Column I.

Section A

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. noct.	_____	a. by mouth (per os)
2. pil.	_____	b. note well (nota bene)
3. p.o.	_____	c. pill (pilula)
4. gr.	_____	d. through or by
5. et	_____	e. twice a day (bis in die)
6. b.i.d.	_____	f. grain (granum)
7. inf.	_____	g. infusion (infusum)
8. n.b.	_____	h. every hour (omni hora)
9. per	_____	i. at night (nocte; nocte)
10. omn. hor.	_____	j. and (et)

Section B

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. a.c.	_____	a. weight by volume
2. ol.	_____	b. without (sans)
3. liq.	_____	c. before meals (ante cibos)
4. H.	_____	d. oil (oleum)
5. w/v.	_____	e. defecation (defascatio)
6. spt.	_____	f. liquid; fluid (liquor)
7. s.o.s.	_____	g. a plaster (emplastrum)
8. \bar{s}	_____	h. spirit (spiritus)
9. def.	_____	i. if necessary (si opus sit)
10. emp.	_____	j. hour (hora)

Author's Note: Some standard medical abbreviations, usually of Latin or Greek words, are widely used and generally accepted and understood. Many others are colloquial, not standardized, in common use regionally, but are not universally accepted or reliably understandable. Therefore, they are taught to acquaint the student with them but not to recommend their usage in professional medical practice.

Section C

Column I

1. O. _____
2. p.c. _____
3. p.r.n. _____
4. pulv. _____
5. Q.H. _____
6. ad lib. _____
7. t.i.d. _____
8. non rep. _____
9. os. _____
10. aq. _____

Column II

- a. as needed; as desired (pro re nata)
- b. every hour (quaque hora)
- c. powder (pulvis)
- d. three times a day (ter in die)
- e. do not repeat (non repetatur)
- f. pint (octarius)
- g. mouth (os; ora)
- h. after food; after meals (post cibum)
- i. water (aqua)
- j. as desire (ad libitum)

Section D

Column I

1. omn. noct. _____
2. fl. oz. _____
3. T. _____
4. rep. _____
5. S.c.; sub Q _____
6. alt. noc. _____
7. ad. _____
8. no. _____
9. pt. _____
10. quotid. _____

Column II

- a. temperature (temperatura)
- b. subcutaneously (sub cutis)
- c. every other night (alternis noctus)
- d. to; up to (ad)
- e. number (numero)
- f. every night (omni nocte)
- g. pint (pinte)
- h. every day (quotide)
- i. let it be repaired (repatatur)
- j. fluid ounce (fluidus uncia)

Section E

Column I

1. bib. _____
2. arg. _____
3. av. _____
4. l. _____
5. mg. _____
6. Wt. _____
7. oz. _____
8. ss. _____
9. ung. _____
10. Q.s. _____

Column II

- a. half (semis)
- b. liter
- c. milligram
- d. ointment (unguentum)
- e. weight
- f. enough (quantum satis)
- g. avoirdupois
- h. silver (argentum)
- i. drink (bibe)
- j. ounce (uncia)

Section F

Column I

1. stat.
2. q.i.d.
3. ext.
4. Lb.
5. solv.
6. m.
7. vin
8. Ur.
9. dr.
10. \bar{c}

Column II

- a. urine (urina)
- b. pound (libra)
- c. one drop (minimum)
- d. immediately (statim)
- e. with (cum)
- f. dissolve (solve)
- g. dram (drachma)
- h. wine (vinum)
- i. extract (extractum)
- j. four times a day (quater in die)

Section G

Column I

1. hor. interm.
2. h.n.
3. C.
4. ml.
5. Q.2h.
6. alt. dieb.
7. aq. com
8. mist
9. fl. dr.
10. syr.

Column II

- a. gallon (conguis)
- b. syrup
- c. every two hours
- d. fluid dram (fluidrachma)
- e. common water (aqua communis)
- f. at intermediate hours (horis intermediis)
- g. mixture (mistura)
- h. every other day (alternis diebus)
- i. milliliter
- j. tonight (hac nocte)

Section H

Column I

1. cc.
2. ft.
3. gtt.,
4. hypo
5. Gm.
6. aq. tep.
7. Fld.
8. cg.
9. cap.
10. a

Column II

- a. tepid water (aqua tepida)
- b. gram
- c. capsule (capsula)
- d. hypodermically (hypo)
- e. of each (ana)
- f. drops (guttae)
- g. centigram
- h. fluid (fluidus)
- i. let there be made (fiat)
- j. cubic centimeter

Section I

Column I

1. C.
2. comp.
3. cong.
4. F.
5. cm.
6. elix.
7. alt. hor.
8. aq. dest.
9. dil.
10. b.i.n.

Column II

- a. distilled water (aqua destillata)
- b. elixir
- c. Fahrenheit
- d. dillute (dilue)
- e. twice a night (bis in noctus)
- f. centigrade (centigradus)
- g. centimeter
- h. gallon (congius)
- i. compound (compositus)
- j. every other hour (alternis horis)

Section J

Column I

1. mm.
2. vol. %
3. mEg.
4. tr., tinct.
5. h.s.
6. t.i.n.
7. sp. gr.
8. M.
9. tab.
10. sol.

Column II

- a. three time a night (ter in nocte)
- b. tablet (tabella)
- c. meter
- d. specific gravity (gravitus-heavy)
- e. millimeter
- f. volume per cent
- g. milliequivalent
- h. solution (solutio)
- i. tincture (tinctura)
- j. at bedtime or hour of sleep (hora somni)

Section K

Column I

1. HPI
2. P_x
3. FH
4. Sig:/S
5. Q.v.
6. SH
7. EENT
8. PH
9. RS
10. MS

Column II

- a. as much as you will (quantum vis)
- b. past history
- c. social history
- d. family history
- e. take (recipe)
- f. eyes, ears, nose, throat
- g. respiratory system
- h. history of present illness
- i. let it be marked (signa)
- j. musculoskeletal

Section L

Column I

Column II

1. GU
2. BM
3. RN
4. BP
5. GI
6. CC
7. PE
8. NS
9. CV
10. ROS

- a. bowel movement
- b. genitourinary
- c. cardiovascular
- d. review of systems
- e. gastrointestinal
- f. physical examination
- g. registered nurse
- h. chief complaint
- i. blood pressure
- j. nervous system

Section M

Column I

Column II

1. MS
2. I.V.
3. LP
4. VP
5. CT.
6. LAB
7. SN
8. OR
9. MOM
10. OB

- a. lumbar puncture
- b. intravenous
- c. circulating time
- d. student nurse
- e. operating room
- f. milk of magnesia
- g. obstetrics
- h. laboratory
- i. morphine sulfate
- j. venous pressure

Section N

Column I

Column II

1. OPD
2. GYN
3. NPH
4. ASA
5. EKG, ECG
6. ER
7. M.D.
8. TAT
9. UR
10. PID

- a. electrocardiogram
- b. emergency room
- c. medical doctor
- d. outpatient department
- e. tetanus antitoxin
- f. gynecology
- g. type of insulin: neutral protamine,
Hagedorn
- h. acetylsalicylic acid, aspirin
- i. pelvic inflammatory disease infection
- j. upper respiratory

Part II Review

Section A

Please read each of the following paragraphs and then decide whether the statements which follow them are either true or false. If the statement is true, write a "T" in the space provided and an "F" if the statement is false. If the statement cannot be verified by the paragraph mark "I".

1. She appears in good health except for a mild URI. The other pertinent aspects of the PE are mainly in the GU system. Her CC is pain in the back. An EKG was recommended.

- a. _____ The patient is free of infection.
- b. _____ The patient has not been noted to have any complaints.
- c. _____ A further test was suggested.
- d. _____ No examination has been made to date concerning the genitals and urinary organs.
- e. _____ A test was to be made to determine possible abnormality of heart contraction.

2. No BM for 3 days. An RN has been in attendance during the P.M. Sedative was administered p.o., b.i.d.

- a. _____ The patient was noted to have vomited.
- b. _____ The patient received the sedative orally.
- c. _____ The sedative was given less than three times a day.
- d. _____ The patient was left unattended by night and day.
- e. _____ Irregularities have been noted in defecation.

3. Administer the sedative S.c., alt. noc. or p.r.n.

Use aq. tep. for bath, h.s.

FH is not available but HPI complete.

EENT O.K.

LAB reports are not yet in.

- a. _____ A complete record is present for the patient's family and present illnesses.
- b. _____ The urinalysis is noncontributory.
- c. _____ The patient should be bathed in luke warm water before retiring.
- d. _____ The eyes, but not the ears, are adversely affected.
- e. _____ The sedative should not be given orally, but should be given every other night or as needed.

4. She should be taken from OR, stat.

BP is normal.

MOM was administered one day before.

OR is ready.

- a. _____ Complications are not anticipated.
- b. _____ She was given a laxative prior to going to the OR.
- c. _____ She is to be taken to the emergency room next.
- d. _____ She has already been operated on.
- e. _____ The abnormality of her blood pressure is the reason that the OR is being readied.

5. I have been having these spells about twice a day. They usually occur after I eat. I have suffered vomiting and the runs. My blood pressure seems to up and I have taken milk of magnesia to stop the runs. I don't have a temperature but I do have pain in the chest. I drank a great deal of warm water and have put drops in my ears to ease the pain. My nose runs. My mother had lung trouble and my father died of a heart attack. As far as I know there has been no cancer in my family, and I wish that I could say that about tuberculosis. A cousin and three aunts died from consumption. My eyes water a great deal and my throat is often sore. The pain has not been great, and I never gave it much thought. What do the tests you took show? I am anxious to find out what the matter is. A person sometimes gets sicker over worry than he does from the actual illness.

- a. _____ There is a HPI.
- b. _____ EENT problems are present.
- c. _____ BP is normal and MOM was never taken.
- d. _____ His CC is spells.
- e. _____ He has TB.

Section B

1. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is in some way connected to measurement.

a. c.c.	e. mg	i. q.i.d.	m. Sol.
b. emp.	f. oz.	j. m.	n. tab.
c. pt.	g. T.	k. ml.	o. cm.
d. fl.oz.	h. aq.	l. Gm.	p. elix.

2. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which designates the form of a medication or is the means in which a medication is given.

a. pulv.	e. hypo	i. tab.	m. syr.
b. Gtt.	f. mm.	j. b.i.n.	n. emp.
c. MS	g. Sol.	k. CT	o. ung.
d. fld.	h. cap.	l. stat.	p. pil.

3. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is a solid.

a. CC	e. Ur.	i. MS	m. fl. oz.
b. cong.	f. elix.	j. sp. gr.	n. vin
c. fl. dr.	g. MOM	k. Sol.	o. aq.
d. aq. com.	h. TAT	l. PH	p. arg.

4. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is in some way connected to the designation or limitation of time.

a. p.o.	e. w/v.	i. Q.h.	m. quotid.
b. b.i.d.	f. def.	j. non rep.	n. aq.
c. omn. hor.	g. alt. noc.	k. os.	o. alt. dieb.
d. et	h. T.	l. SN	p. q.i.d.

5. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is an internal part of the body.

a. GU	e. NS	i. OB	m. LP
b. OPD	f. EENT	j. sub Q	n. GI
c. RS	g. MD	k. RN	o. OR
d. MS	h. CV	l. ER	p. UR

6. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is a medication.

a. MOM	e. mn.	i. CV	m. BM
b. et	f. tab.	j. LAB	n. RS
c. ung.	g. TAT	k. liq.	o. HPI
d. ss.	h. PH	l. ASA	p. cap.

MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS : II

Part I

On the left you will find abbreviations of words or phrases found in the right column. Match the letters in Column II with the abbreviations found in Column I in the blank spaces provided.

Section A

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. DOA	_____	a. diagnosis
2. DX	_____	b. colored female
3. Histo	_____	c. phosphorus
4. UA	_____	d. white male
5. Ca	_____	e. histoplasmosis
6. TB	_____	f. dead on arrival
7. WM	_____	g. acid fast bacillus
8. P	_____	h. urinalysis
9. AFB	_____	i. calcium
10. CF	_____	j. tuberculosis

Section B

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. PPD	_____	a. systemic lupus erythematosus
2. TEMP	_____	b. purified protein derivative
3. QID	_____	c. temperature
4. LE cell prep	_____	d. four times a day
5. IPPB	_____	e. posteroanterior
6. PA	_____	f. complement fixation
7. SOB	_____	g. lupus erythematosus, cell preparation
8. CF	_____	h. intermittent positive pressure breathing
9. SLE	_____	i. shortness of breath
10. LMD	_____	j. local medical doctor

Section C

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. MB	_____	a. bowel sound, breath sound
2. VC	_____	b. murmur
3. HS	_____	c. maximal breathing capacity
4. BS	_____	d. lymph node
5. DP	_____	e. vital capacity
6. m	_____	f. tonsils & adenoids
7. AS	_____	g. dorsalis pedis
8. LN	_____	h. bed time
9. DOE	_____	i. dyspnea on exertion
10. T&A	_____	j. arteriosclerosis

Section D

Column I

Column II

1. VD
2. L&W
3. PT
4. R/O
5. CBR
6. FBS
7. TP
8. SM
9. CVA
10. (t)

- a. rule out
- b. living & well
- c. streptomycin
- d. complete bed rest
- e. costovertebral angle
- f. venereal disease
- g. thrill
- h. posterior tibialis
- i. total protein
- j. fasting blood sugar

Section E

Column I

Column II

1. I&O
2. CBC
3. EOM
4. PTA
5. S
6. UCHD
7. L&A
8. PMI
9. MCL
10. LICS

- a. external ocular movements
- b. midlavicular line
- c. complete blood count
- d. point of maximal impulse
- e. without
- f. light & accomolation
- g. intake & output
- h. left intercostal space
- i. usual childhood disease
- j. prior to admission

Section F

Column I

Column II

1. NSR
2. LKS
3. BRP
4. VDRL
5. BUN
6. CA
7. BE
8. GB
9. KUB
10. LIQ

- a. normal sinus rhythm
- b. cancer
- c. gallbladder
- d. liver, kidney & spleen
- e. bathroom privileges
- f. kidney, ureter & bladder x-ray
- g. left lower quadrant
- h. Venereal Disease Research Laboratory
- i. blood urea nitrogen
- j. barium enema

Section G

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. RBC	_____	a. right upper quadrant
2. TUR	_____	b. white blood count
3. RUQ	_____	c. red blood count
4. GTT	_____	d. basophil
5. WBC	_____	e. transurethral resection
6. Lymph	_____	f. monocyte
7. HPF	_____	g. glucose tolerance test
8. Baso	_____	h. lymphocyte
9. BSP	_____	i. high power field
10. Mono	_____	j. bromsulphalein

Section H

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. LUQ	_____	a. right lower quadrant
2. BSP	_____	b. treatment
3. N&V	_____	c. bromsulphalein
4. NPO	_____	d. mucous membranes
5. RLQ	_____	e. polymorphonuclear leukocyte
6. MM	_____	f. non contributory
7. Eo	_____	g. nothing per os, nothing by month
8. N.C.	_____	h. left upper quadrant
9. Rx	_____	i. nausea & vomiting
10. Poly	_____	j. eosinophil

Section I

<u>Column I</u>		<u>Column II</u>
1. RR	_____	a. postoperative
2. I&D	_____	b. eyes, nose & throat
3. PO	_____	c. submucous resection
4. WB	_____	d. whole blood
5. ENT	_____	e. dextrose in water
6. ABD pad	_____	f. recovery room
7. PDA	_____	g. dilatation & curetage
8. SMR	_____	h. abdominal pad
9. D&C	_____	i. incision & drainage
10. D/W	_____	j. patent ductus arteriosus

Section J

Column I

Column II

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|--|
| 1. D/NS | _____ | a. last menstrual period |
| 2. BS | _____ | b. postpartum |
| 3. BOW | _____ | c. dextrose in normal saline |
| 4. LMP | _____ | d. gravida i |
| 5. EDC | _____ | e. "bag of waters"; amnionic fluid, membrane |
| 6. pp | _____ | f. bartholin, urethral and skene's glands |
| 7. Para i | _____ | g. left mediolateral |
| 8. LML | _____ | h. primipara |
| 9. Gr i | _____ | i. bowel sounds |
| 10. BUS | _____ | j. expected date of confinement |

Section K

Column I

Column II

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| 1. Para ii | _____ | a. abortion |
| 2. PMP | _____ | b. nose & throat |
| 3. AB | _____ | c. patient |
| 4. A ₂ | _____ | d. present illness |
| 5. N&T | _____ | e. secundipara |
| 6. N | _____ | f. pediatrics |
| 7. Pt | _____ | g. normal |
| 8. Peds | _____ | h. previous menstrual period |
| 9. PI | _____ | i. normal adult male |
| 10. NAM | _____ | j. second aortic sound |

Section L

Column I

Column II

- | | | |
|----------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. WD | _____ | a. very important person |
| 2. WLN | _____ | b. superior vena cava |
| 3. VT | _____ | c. well developed |
| 4. VIP | _____ | d. regular, round & equal |
| 5. SPvac | _____ | e. rheumatic fever |
| 6. SVC | _____ | f. within the limits of normal |
| 7. RRE | _____ | g. rotation per minute |
| 8. RPM | _____ | h. right eye |
| 9. RF | _____ | i. small pox vaccination |
| 10. RE | _____ | j. venous tracing |

Section M

Column I

1. def. _____
2. inf. _____
3. lat. _____
4. L- _____
5. ant. _____
6. ca. _____
7. C- _____
8. Coc. _____
9. a. _____
10. cf. _____

Column II

- a. lateral.
- b. artery (arteria)
- c. inferior
- d. definition
- e. lumbar
- f. cervical
- g. about (circa)
- h. anterior
- i. coccygeal
- j. compare (confer)

Section N

Column I

1. dim. _____
2. left _____
3. sup. _____
4. q.v _____
5. rt. _____
6. m. _____
7. obgyn _____
8. n. _____
9. T- _____
10. pl. _____

Column II

- a. left
- b. muscle
- c. thoracic
- d. diminutive
- e. superior
- f. which see (quod vide)
- g. right
- h. obstetrics & gynecology
- i. pleural
- j. nerve (nervus)

Section O

Column I

1. C.V. _____
2. stat. _____
3. TLC _____
4. Tsp. _____
5. D&C _____
6. Tbsp. _____
7. U.A. _____
8. M.b. _____
9. D.D.S. _____
10. decub. _____

Column II

- a. uric acid level
- b. tender, loving care
- c. at once
- d. tablespoon
- e. lying down
- f. doctor of dental surgery
- g. cardiovascular
- h. dilatation and curettage
- i. teaspoon
- j. mix well

Part II Review

Section A

Please read each of the following paragraphs and then decide whether the statements which follow them are either true or false. If the statement is true, write a "T" in the space provided and an "F" if the statement is false. If the statement cannot be verified by the paragraph mark "I".

1. The PH includes VD, TB and excessive N&V. She is WD. CA is noted in immediate family. There has been delayed BM. A BE was done. There was inflammation in the N&T. Her LMP was two weeks ago.
 - a. _____ FH is completely lacking.
 - b. _____ Stomach and bowel problems are indicated but no trouble is noted in the nose and throat.
 - c. _____ She is skinny and underdeveloped.
 - d. _____ She has been given treatment.
 - e. _____ Her period was late.
2. He is a WM with a history of AS. He complains of DOE, but has N, BS and BP. His UA, RBC, WBC and EKG showed no dysfunction or abnormality of serious consequence.
 - a. _____ Arteriosclerosis has left the patient permanently impaired.
 - b. _____ Tests were not done to determine the patient's blood, heart, and urine condition.
 - c. _____ Bowel sound was tested but not the lungs.
 - d. _____ It is possible that the patient had a LMP.
 - e. _____ The patient was noted to have T&A trouble.
3. The CA was found to be in the RLQ of the abdomen. PO treatment will include frequent check ups. The DX was correct. She is in the RR now.
 - a. _____ Both breasts were found to be affected.
 - b. _____ The doctor expected what he found to be the problem.
 - c. _____ She has completely recovered.
 - d. _____ She had a safe delivery.
 - e. _____ She will soon be operated on.

4. PTA he had a SPvac. At present he is having a BE. His EKG & UA are NC. The PH & PE are not complete.

- a. _____ The examination of his urine, but not the results of his heart examination, add nothing of consequence to his case.
- b. _____ His medical papers are complete, leaving only the necessary DX.
- c. _____ The patient had already had a smallpox vaccination as of June 6, 1974.
- d. _____ His BE indicates heart trouble.
- e. _____ The PE and PH will be complete after 6/6/74.

5. This WD, WM was treated by his LMD for heart trouble. There was no definite DX. The PH includes repeated VD and UCHD. The FH includes CA and TB on both sides. Tests on EENT are NC. Has been treated at the OPD at St. Luke's. BM regular. WBC & RBC normal. T&A show inflammation. Mild SOB. CC is concerned with constant headaches, vomiting and nausea. The bowel sounds are normal. Cardiovascular problems are absent. Parents are aged but L&W.

- a. _____ There is a history of venereal disease and an absence of any serious CV condition.
- b. _____ There is a definite problem with the white blood count, not the red blood count, but not a noticeable problem with the tonsils, adenoids, eyes, ears, nose nor throat.
- c. _____ It is noted that the patient is not suffering from problems related to the heart and vessels, but that he has been treated prior to the present examination by a doctor for such a condition.
- d. _____ There is no evidence of constipation or the runs, but there is N&V and some breathing difficulty.
- e. _____ The patient's PH is typical, his parents are living and well, and he has been under the care of at least two doctors.

Section B

1. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is in some way connected to time.

a. noct	e. H	i. Q.h.	m. a.m.
b. oz.	f. os.	j. q.i.d.	n. b.i.n.
c. n.b.	g. omn. noct.	k. stat.	o. S.
d. a.c.	h. no.	l. hor. interm.	p. p.m.

2. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is in some way connected to measurement.

a. M	e. fl.oz.	i. et	m. SPvac
b. PH	f. O.	j. ss.	n. MBC
c. w/v	g. \bar{S}	k. vol. %	o. Tbsp.
d. per	h. mg.	l. mm	p. #

3. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is a part of the human body.

a. EENT	e. SH	i. KUB	m. Pt
b. GU	f. TB	j. LKS	n. BOW
c. SM	g. T&A	k. N&V	o. LMP
d. F.	h. VD	l. RLQ	p. VIP

4. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is a medical specialty, medical person or medical specialist.

a. BS	e. GYN	i. ENT	m. NC
b. BE	f. MD	j. OBGYN	n. WF
c. LMD	g. PO	k. D.D.S.	o. Peds
d. OB	h. WB	l. ENT	p. Ph.D.

5. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is a sickness, malfunction, infection or abnormality.

a. N&V	e. Ca	i. DOA	m. def.
b. RF	f. GB	j. UA	n. LMP
c. WD	g. DOE	k. TB	o. SOB
d. VD	h. AS	l. BM	p. CWP

6. Please encircle the letter next to each of the following abbreviations which is a medication.

a. PTA	e. Eos	i. MS	m. SPvac
b. SM	f. RR	j. TAT	n. PMP
c. BSP	g. S.c.	k. ASA	o. AB
d. B.A.L.	h. MOM	l. PID	p. APC

Notes

[illegible]

APPENDIX

A

o	- degree
A ₂	- second aortic sound
AAGP	- American Academy of General Practice
AAL	- anterior axillary line
AAMC	- Association of American Medical Colleges
AB	- abortion
AC	- ante cibum (before meals); anterior chamber
ACG	- apexcardiogram
ACTH	- adrenocorticotrophic hormone
ADA	- American Dental Association
ADH	- antidiuretic hormone
AE	- above the elbow
AFB	- acid fast bacilli
A/G ratio	- albumin/globulin ratio
AHA	- acquired hemolytic anemia
AHG	- antihemophilic globulin
AI	- aortic insufficiency
AJ	- ankle jerk
AK	- above the knee
ALL	- acute lymphatic leukemia
ALS	- amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
AM	- ante meridiem (in the morning)
AMA	- American Medical Association; against medical advice
AMS	- American Medical Society
AML	- acute myelogenous leukemia; acute monocytic leukemia
ANF	- average normal function
ANS	- autonomic nervous system
AP	- alkaline phosphatase
APC	- auricular premature contraction; aspirin, phenacetin, caffeine
AP resection	- abdominal perineal resection
AR	- aortic regurgitation
ARF	- acute rheumatic fever
AS	- aortic stenosis; arteriosclerosis
ASA	- acetylsalicylic acid; aspirin
ASD	- auricular septal defect
ASHD	- arteriosclerotic heart disease
ASLO	- antistreptolysin O titer
ASM	- atrial systolic murmur
ASO	- arteriosclerosis obliterans
ASO titer	- antistreptolysin-O titer
ATC	- antithyroid compound
AV	- arteriovenous; atrioventricular

Author's Note: The majority of abbreviations in this appendix have been put in UPPER CASE (CAPITAL) letters as a matter of convenience rather than convention, since there does not appear to be a standardized method of writing them. The style of punctuating abbreviations in this text may also differ from that of other texts. Students should keep in mind that the objective here is to familiarize them with this aspect of medical literature and is not meant to promote the usage of abbreviations nor to advocate a standard orthography for them.

B

BA	- brachial artery
B.A.L.	- British antilewisite
BBB	- blood brain barrier; bundle branch block
BCG	- bacilla Calmette Guerin; ballistocardiogram
BE	- barium enema; below the elbow
BH	- birth history
BID	- bis in die (twice daily)
BJ	- bone and joint; biceps jerk
BJ protein	- Bence Jones protein
BK	- below the knee
BM	- bowel movement; bone marrow
BMR	- basal metabolic rate
B&O supp	- belladonna and opium suppository
BOW	- "bag of waters," amniotic fluid and membrane
BP	- blood pressure
BP fistula	- bronchopleura fistula
BPH	- benign prostate hypertrophy
BRB	- bright red blood
BRP	- bathroom privilege
BS	- breath sound; bowel sound
BSP	- bromsulphalein
BT	- bed time; brain tumor; bowel tone
BUN	- blood urea nitrogen
BUS	- Bartholin, urethral and Skene's glands
BW	- birth weight, body weight

C

c̄	- cum (with)
C	- centigrade
ca	- cerca (about)
Ca	- cancer
CA	- chronological age
CB	- chlorambucil
CBC	- complete blood count
CBF	- cerebral blood flow
CC	- chief complaint; cephaline cholesterol flocculation; cubic centimeter; clinical clerk
CE	- cholesterol esters
CF	- colored female
CGT	- choriogonadotrophic hormone
CHD	- congenital heart disease
CHF	- congestive heart failure
CI	- color index
CLL	- chronic lymphatic leukemia
CM	- colored male; costal margin; centimeter
CML	- chronic myelogenous leukemia

CNS	- central nervous system
CP	- cerebral palsy; cystoscopy and panendoscopy
CPC	- clinicopathological conference; chronic passive congestion
CP disproportion	- cephalopelvic disproportion
CR	- cardiorespiratory; conditioned reflex
CRP	- C-reactive protein
CSF	- cerebral spinal fluid
CT	- circulation time; carotid tracing
CT ratio	- cardiothoracic ratio
CV	- cardiovascular
CVA	- cerebral vascular accident; costovertebral angle
CW	- colored woman
CWP	- child without pain

D

DB	- direct bilirubin
DC	- discontinue
D&C	- dilatation and curettage
DCA	- desoxycorticosterone acetate
DDS	- Doctor of Dental Surgery
DH	- development history
DHSM	- dihydrostreptomycin
DL	- danger list
DLE	- disseminated lupus erythematosus
DM	- diabetes mellitus
D/NS	- dextrose in normal saline
DO	- Doctor of Osteopathy
DOA	- dead on arrival
Doc	- doctor
DOCA	- desoxycorticosterone acetate
DOE	- dyspnea on exertion
DPN	- diphosphopyridine nucleotide
DPT	- diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine
D/S	- dextrose in saline
DT's	- delirium tremens
DTR	- deep tendon reflexes
D/W	- dextrose in water
D5W	- 5% glucose (dextrose) in water
Dx	- diagnosis

E

EC	- enteric-coated
ECFMG	- Education Council for Foreign Medical Graduates
ECG	- electrocardiogram
ECT	- electric convulsive therapy
EDC	- expected date of confinement
EDD	- expected date of delivery
EEG	- electroencephalogram

EENT	- eyes, ears, nose and throat
EJ	- elbow jerk
EKG	- electrocardiogram
ELO	- ear lobe oximetry
EMF	- erythrocyte maturation factor; evaporated milk formula
EMG	- electromyogram
ENT	- ears, nose and throat
Eos	- eosinophil
EOM	- external ocular muscle
ER	- emergency room
ERV	- expiratory reserve volume
ESR	- erythrocyte sedimentation rate
EST	- electric shock therapy
et	- and
ETH	- elixir of terpin hydrate
EUA	- examination under anesthesia

F

F	- Fahrenheit
FA	- femoral artery; first aid
FACP	- Fellow of the American College of Physicians
FACS	- Fellow of the American College of Surgeons
FB	- fingerbreadth
FBD	- functional bowel distress
FBS	- fasting blood sugar
FH	- family history
FHT	- fetal heart tone
FLEX	- Federation Licensing Examination
FRC	- functional residual capacity
FRCP	- Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
FRCS	- Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
FS	- frozen section
FSH	- follicle-stimulating hormone
FT	- full term; finger tip
FTND	- full term normal delivery
FU	- fecal urobilinogen
FUB	- functional uterine bleeding
FUO	- fever of unknown origin

G

G	- gravida
GAS	- generalized arteriosclerosis
GB	- gallbladder
GC	- gonorrhea
GI	- gastrointestinal
GM	- grand mal
Gm	- gram
GOT	- glutamic oxalacetic transaminase

GP	- general practitioner
GPT	- glutamic pyruvic transaminase
Gr	- grain
Gtt	- gutta (drop)
GTT	- glucose tolerance test
GU	- genitourinary
GYN	- gynecology

H

H	- hypodermic
HASHD	- hypertensive arteriosclerotic heart disease
Hb	- hemoglobin
HC	- hospital course
Hct	- hematocrit
HCVD	- hypertensive cardiovascular disease
HD	- hearing distance
H&E	- hematoxylin and eosin
5-HTAA	- 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid
Histo	- histoplasmosis
HM	- hand movement
HN2	- nitrogen mustard
HNP	- herniated nucleus pulposus
HPF	- high power field
HPI	- history of present illness
HS	- hora sonnos or sonni (bed time); heart sounds
HSB	- hot sitz bath
HV	- hepatic vein
HVM	- hilar vascular marking
Hx	- history

I

I 131 uptake	- iodine 131 uptake
IBI	- intermittent bladder irrigation
IC	- inspiratory capacity; intracutaneous; international classification
ICP	- intracranial pressure
ICS	- intercostal space
I&D	- incision and drainage
IH	- infectious hepatitis
II	- icterus index
IM	- intramuscular
Imp	- impression
INH	- isonicotinic acid hydrazide or isoniazid
I&O	- intake and output
IPPB	- intermittent positive pressure breathing
IQ	- intelligence quotient

IRV	- inspiratory reserve volume
IST	- insulin shock therapy
ITP	- idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
IV	- intravenous
IVC	- inferior vena cava
IVP	- intravenous pyelogram

K

Kg	- kilogram
KJ	- knee jerk
17-KS	- 17-ketosteroids
KUB	- kidney, ureter and bladder x-ray
KV	- kilovolt

L

#	- pound (or number)
L	- liter
LA	- left atrium
L&A	- light and accomodation
LAA	- left aortic arch
Lab	- laboratory
LAH	- lyophylised antihemophilic plasma
Lb	- pound
LBBB	- left bundle branch block
LBCD	- left border of cardiac dullness
LCM	- lymphocytic choriomeningitis
LDH	- lactic dehydrogenase
LE	- left eye
LE cell prep	- lupus erythematosus cell preparation
LH	- lactogenic hormone; luteinizing hormone
LHD	- luetic heart disease, left heart defect
LKS	- liver, kidney, and spleen
LLL	- left lower lobe
LIQ	- left lower quadrant
LMD	- local Medical Doctor
LML	- left mediolateral
LMP	- last menstrual period
LN	- lymph node
LOA	- left occiput anterior
LOP	- left occiput posterior
LOT	- left occiput transverse
LP	- lumbar puncture
LPA	- left pulmonary artery
LPN	- licensed practical nurse
LRNL	- low residue non laxative

LS	- lymphosarcoma
LSA	- left sacrum anterior
LSB	- left sternal border
LSD-25	- lysergic acid diethylamide
LSP	- left sacrum posterior
LST	- left sacrum transverse
Lt	- left
LUL	- left upper lobe
LUQ	- left upper quadrant
LV	- left ventricle
LVH	- left ventricular hypertrophy
L&W	- living and well
Lymph	- lymphocyte

M

m	- minim
Ⓜ	- murmur
M ₁	- first mitral sound
MBC	- maximum breathing capacity
MCAT	- Medical College Admission Test
MCH	- mean corpuscular hemoglobin
MCHC	- mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration
MCL	- midclavicular line
MCV	- mean corpuscular volume
MD	- Medical Doctor
M/E ratio	- myeloid/erythroid ratio
mEq	- milliequivalent
Mg	- milligram
MH	- menstrual history; marital history
MI	- mitral insufficiency; myocardial infarction
ml	- milliliter
MM	- mucous membrane; multiple myeloma
mm	- millimeter
MO	- mineral oil
MOD	- medical officer of the day
MOM	- milk of magnesia
Mono	- monocytes
MP	- menstrual period
6-MP	- 6-mercaptopurine
MPA	- main pulmonary artery
MPS	- main pulmonary segment
MR	- mitral regurgitation
MRO	- must rule out
MS	- multiple sclerosis; mitral stenosis; morphine sulfate
MSH	- melanin stimulating hormone
MT	- medical technician

N

N	- normal
NAM	- normal adult male
NC	- non contributory
NCA	- neurocirculatory asthenia
NIH	- National Institute of Health
NM	- neuromuscular
NP	- neuropsychiatric
NPH	- neutral protamine Hagedorn (insulin)
NPN	- nonprotein nitrogen
NPO	- nil per os (nothing by mouth)
NS	- nervous system, neurological surgeon
NSR	- normal sinus rhythm
N&T	- nose and throat
N&V	- nausea and vomiting

O

OA	- occiput anterior
OB	- obstetrics
o.d.	- once a day
OD	- oculus dexter or dextra (right eye); officer of the day
17-OH	- 17-hydroxysteroid
OL	- oculus laevus (left eye)
OM	- otitis media
OP	- occiput posterior
O&P	- ova and parasites
OPC	- Outpatient Clinic
OPD	- Outpatient Department
OR	- operating room
OS	- opening snap; oculus sinister (left eye)
OT	- occupational therapy; old tuberculin
OU	- oculus unum (both eyes)

P

P ₂	- second pulmonic sound
P	- Para
PA	- pernicious anemia; postero-anterior; pulmonary artery
P&A	- percussion and auscultation
PABA	- paraminobenzoic acid
PAP smear	- Papanicolaou smear
PAS	- paraminosalicylic acid
PAT	- paroxysmal auricular tachycardia
P&B	- phenobarbital and belladonna
PBI	- protein bound iodine
PC	- post cibo (after meals)
PCG	- phonocardiogram
PDA	- patent ductus arteriosus

PDR	- Physicians' Desk Reference
PE	- physical examination
Peds	- pediatrics
PEG	- pneumoencephalogram
PH	- past history
PhD	- Philosophiae Doctor (Doctor of Philosophy)
PI	- present illness
PID	- pelvic inflammatory disease
PM	- post meridiem (in the afternoon)
PMD	- private Medical Doctor
PMF	- progressive massive fibrosis
PMH	- past morbid history
PMI	- point of maximal impulse
PMN	- polymorphonuclear leucocyte
PMP	- past menstrual period
PM&R	- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
PND	- paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
PNH	- paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
PNP	- pneumoperitoneum
PNTX	- pneumothorax
PO	- per os (by mouth); postoperative
Polio	- poliomyelitis
Poly	- polymorphonuclear leucocyte
PP	- postpartum
PPD	- purified protein derivative
PRN	- pro re nata (as needed)
Pro time	- prothrombin time
PS	- pulmonary stenosis
P&S	- protosigmoid; physician and surgeon
PSP	- phenolsulfonphthalein
Pt	- patient
PT	- physical therapy; posterior tibialis; prothrombin time
PTA	- prior to admission; plasma thromboplastin antecedent
PTC	- plasma thromboplastin component
PTR&BP	- pulse, temperature, respiration and blood pressure
PVC	- premature ventricular contraction
PVD	- peripheral vascular disease
PVM	- peripheral vascular markings
PVT	- paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
PX	- physical examination
PZI	- protamine zinc insulin

Q

Q	- quaque (every)
q...h	- quaque...hora (every...hour)

QD	- quaque die (every day)
QH	- quaque hora (every hour)
QID	- quarter in die (four times a day)
QNS	- quantum non satis (quantity not sufficient)
QOD	- every other day
QS	- quantum satis (sufficient quantity)

R

RA	- rheumatoid arthritis; right auricle
RAI uptake	- radioactive iodine uptake
RAO	- right anterior oblique
RBBB	- right bundle branch block
RBC	- red blood count; red blood cells
RCP	- Royal College of Physicians
RE	- right eye
RES	- reticuloendothelial system
RF	- rheumatic fever
RHD	- rheumatic heart disease
RL	- right lower lobe
RLQ	- right lower quadrant
RML	- right middle lobe
RN	- registered nurse
RO	- rule out
ROA	- right occiput anterior
ROP	- right occiput posterior
ROS	- review of systems
ROT	- right occiput transverse
RPA	- right pulmonary artery
RPF	- renal plasma flow
RPM	- rotations per minute
RQ	- respiratory quotient
RR	- recovery room
RRE	- regular, round, and equal
RS	- review of systems; respiratory system
RSA	- right sacrum anterior
RSP	- right sacrum posterior
RST	- right sacrum transverse
Rt	- right
RUL	- right upper lobe
RUQ	- right upper quadrant
PV	- right ventricle; residual volume
RVH	- right ventricular hypertrophy
Rx	- recipe (take)

S

\bar{s}	- without
SA	- serum albumin

S&A	- sugar and acetone
SB-D	- serum bilirubin-direct
SB-I	- serum bilirubin-indirect
SBE	- subacute bacterial endocarditis
SC	- subcutaneous; systolic click
SD	- standard deviation; streptodornase
SEC	- systolic ejection click
Sed rate	- sedimentation rate
SF	- scarlet fever; spinal fluid
SG	- serum globulin
SGOT	- serum glutamic oxalacetic transaminase
SGPT	- serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase
SH	- serum hepatitis; social history
SHD	- syphilitic heart disease
SI	- serum iron
S&I	- sensible and insensible
Sig:, S	- let it be marked
SK	- streptokinase
SL	- serum lipids
SLE	- systemic lupus erythematosus
SM	- streptomycin; systolic murmur
SMR	- submucous resection
SOB	- shortness of breath
S.O.S.	- if necessary
SPCA	- serum prothrombin conversion accelerator
Sp Gr	- specific gravity
SP vac	- small pox vaccination
SR	- system review;stimulus-response
ss	- semis (half)
SS enema	- soapsuds enema
SSKI	- saturated solution of potassium iodide
Stat	- statim (at once)
Staph	- staphylococcus
STD	- skin test dose
STH	- somatotrophic hormone
Strep	- streptococcus
STS	- serologic test for syphilis
Sub Q	- subcutaneous
SVC	- superior vena cava

T

⊕	- thrill
T&A	- tonsils and adenoids; tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy
Tab	- tabella (tablet)
TAT	- tetanus antitoxin
TB	- total bilirubin; tuberculosis
TBV	- total blood volume

TC	- total cholesterol
TD	- transverse diameter
TEM	- triethylenemelamine
Temp	- temperature
TEPA	- triethylenephosphoramide
TF	- tactile fremitus
TGT	- thromboplastin generation test
TID	- ter in die (three times a day)
TLC	- total lung capacity; tender loving care
TM	- tympanic membrane
TMJ	- temporomandibular joint
T of F	- Tetralogy of Fallot
TP	- total protein
TPI	- Treponema pallidum immobilization
TPR	- temperature, pulse and respiration
TPV	- total plasma volume
TRCM	- total red cell mass
TS	- tricuspid stenosis
TSH	- thyroid stimulating hormone
TT	- thymol turbidity; toilet training
TTH	- thyrotrophic hormone
TUR	- transurethral resection
TV	- tidal volume

U

UA	- urinalysis
UCHD	- usual childhood diseases
ULN	- upper limits of normal
URI	- upper respiratory infection
USP	- United States Pharmacopeia
USPH	- United States Public Health Service
UTI	- urinary tract infection
UU	- urinary urobilinogen
UV fistula	- urethrovaginal fistula

V

VA	- visual acuity; variety
VAH	- Veterans Administration Hospital
VC	- vital capacity
VCG	- vectorcardiogram
VD	- venereal disease
VDM	- vasodepressor material
VDRL	- Venereal Disease Research Laboratories
VEM	- vasoexcitor material
VF	- vocal fremitus
VI	- volume index

VIP	- very important person
VNC	- vesical neck constriction
VO	- verbal orders
VP	- visiting physician; venous pressure
VPC	- ventricular premature contraction
VPRC	- volume of packed red cells
VSD	- ventricular septal defect
VT	- venous tracing
VV fistula	- vesicovaginal fistula

W

WB	- whole blood
WBC	- white blood count; white blood cell
WD	- well developed
WF	- white female
WHO	- World Health Organization
WLN	- within the limits of normal
WM	- white male
WN	- well nourished
WPW	- Wolff-Parkinson-White
Wt	- weight

X

X	- experimental
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Y

y	- yard
Yr	- year

Z

z	- zone, zero
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Amen